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AMERICA IN THE MARRIAGE MARKET.

The American Presidential Election is an important event, no doubt, and all the morning newspapers publish solemn leading articles which contain nothing in particular, and, as a rule, about a column of type. Mr. Gladstone's reception at Birmingham yesterday was also, as our special correspondent describes it, a political demonstration characterized by more than ordinary enthusiasm, and we suppose we ought, according to the proprieties, to devote this column to descanting upon the significance of that imposing outburst of Liberal hero-worship; for of the speech itself there is not much to say. But as all good Liberals will have studied Mr. Gladstone's speech already, we will make bold to turn aside for the moment from these stock themes of journalistic comment to dwell for a brief space upon the much more engrossing social subject of American competition in the marriage market, to which the *Standard* devotes one of its leaders this morning, apropos of Mr. Chamberlain's pilgrimage across the Atlantic to marry a bride who has descended in a direct line from one of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The advent of the American girl in English society at first was a curiosity. It soon became a portent. It is now assuming the dimensions of a menace. Before long it will be a recognized calamity. Of all forms of competition, there is none so deadly as this. We can stand our farmers being ruined by American corn, we can listen unmoved to the wails of the graziers made bankrupt by the influx of American beef, but the American girl is too much. Already we hear the murmur of the cry of the drawing-room, the growl of the despairing Belgravian mother who sees season after season American girls swoop down upon the most eligible partners and cut our native girls out before the eyes of their distracted parents. That cry is growing, and before long it will rival the lament of the Pacific coast over the influx of the Heathen Chinee. We are being ruined not by Chinese cheap labour, but by the bounty-fed competition of the American girl. How can we cope with it? What is to be done? Are we to impose a prohibitive tariff on this description of American produce? Or are we to make it felony punishable by hanging without benefit of clergy for a native, British-born male to marry any woman or girl of American birth? Clearly it is a matter of immeasurably greater moment than the trumpery little "tiff" about Lord Sackville's indiscretion, and one which demands the careful consideration of all who are interested in the future of our daughters.

The Prince of Wales, of course, is most to blame in this matter. Instead of discouraging the disastrous influx of American beauty, as was the bounden duty of every good Briton, this unconscionable Prince took the fair intruders under his special patronage. An ingenious correspondent recently sent us the suggestion that the true way in which to give the Americans tit for their recent tat *in re* Lord Sackville was for his Royal Highness to boycott the American element in London. The sacrifice, our correspondent contended, was not too great to exact from so patriotic a Prince, even although Miss Chamberlain is still staying at Claridge's Hotel. We fear the Prince is too much of a Free Trader to listen for a moment to any suggestion of reprisals, and we must look elsewhere for remedies, if remedies there may be, for this intolerable competition. The *Standard* suggests that American girls are all very well for people who like smart women rather than the tender and domestic flowers which blossom in our English homes, but that after all the American girl is a very commonplace piece of goods compared with her English rival. "They succeed "in London drawing-rooms, as their brothers succeed in dry goods "stores in New York, and for much the same reason." That is to say, they are pushing, smart, not over-scrupulous, with a keen eye to the main chance and ready to seize any opportunity of making a good bargain. This is a calumny on American girls. Those who say they have no romance, no domesticity, and no tenderness, write nonsense. The English-speaking woman has none the less romance in her heart because she speaks English through her nose. The advantages of the American girl in the marriage market, are briefly these. She has (1) more intelligence and (2) more money. She is not kept in a bandbox, but has a practical experience of affairs. Her education as a rule is better, and if her complexion is not always so good, she makes up for it by her fortune. It is curious that so many of the English who marry Americans have tried the English wife before they venture upon marrying her American rival. Mr. Chamberlain is a case in point. He is a widower. So is Sir W. Harcourt, and so, it may be added, is Sir Edwin Arnold. The Duke of Marlborough married a second time in America without being exactly a widower, but possessing practical experience of an English, or rather of an Irish wife. Still, the American girl does not limit herself to widowers. Among the prizes whom this insatiable competitor has snapped up in the Old World, to mention only two in each country, are in Germany Count Waldersee and General Schweinitz; in France, M. Waddington and M. Clémenceau; in England, Lord Randolph Churchill and Mr. Moreton Frewen, who married sisters. This only represents samples of the havoc that they have wrought. Mr. Michael Davitt, like Mr. T. P. O'Connor, went across the Atlantic wave, and so did Mr. Robert Walpole, heir to the earldom of Orford, against whom an action for breach of promise has been begun by a damsel of the Old World, which promises to be a *cause célèbre* indeed. Clearly the matrimonial market is being destroyed by the wealthy heiresses who swarm in the United States. Against such bounty-fed competitors what can our English girls "whose face is their fortune" hope to do? We commend the problem to the attentive consideration of the British matron.

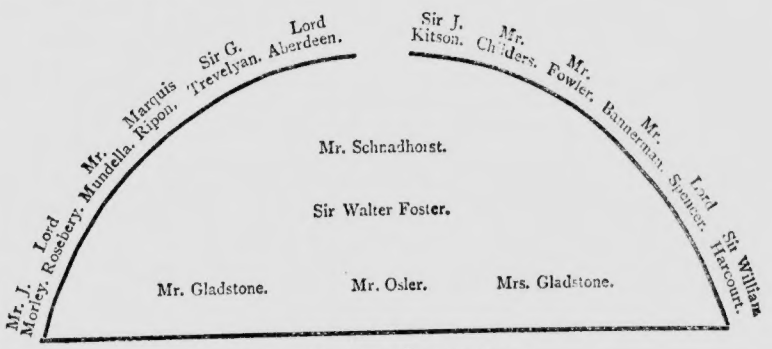
"THE OLD LEADER AND THE OLD FLAG."

The Grand Old Chieftain's Great Effort.

(from our special.)

Wednesday.

"Unparalleled" and "unsurpassable" are the two words that are oftenest on the lips of twenty thousand people in Birmingham to-night. The Chieftain's speech was great, but it is not of the speech that people speak—it is of the glorious reception accorded to Mr. Gladstone that men dwell upon with amazement and delight. Only the gentlemen at this table—not a round one—were anybodies to-night.



The Centre Platform.

Let me first get rid of the speech. It was exclusively devoted to the Irish Question. It contained little, if anything, that was new; it certainly did not furnish any further illumination upon points of policy beyond two or three strenuously emphasized references to the veto to be exercised by the Imperial Parliament through the British Crown. But, as Mr. John Morley ably observed at its close, it was "one of the most powerful, most argumentative, and eloquent speeches that was ever made on behalf of one of the noblest of human causes."

The speech occupied an hour and fifty minutes in delivery. The first twenty minutes were devoted to proving that Ireland was the victim of unequal laws. Twenty minutes more were spent in showing that this "law and order" Government was making the sacred principles of law and order odious in the sight of every rational man. In this section he illustrated in the most vivid way the circumstances attending the Mitchelstown massacre, which he insisted should never be forgotten until right has been done or wrong acknowledged. Handling some large photographs of the scene, he cried, "Photographs cannot lie!" and, alluding to the theory of the ricochet shot, he demanded, amid uproarious cheering, "Did the photograph go round the corner?" "Thus," he declared, "is exploded the whole of this miserable fiction." "The life of a Nationalist," he shouted, "is not regarded as on a footing with the life of a Loyalist!" This exposition made a profound impression upon the vast

assemblage. The right hon. gentleman then exhausted an hour in demonstrating. by the aid of a remarkable wealth of historical allusion, and some apt quotations, especially at the expense of Lord Hartington, that it was the "Liberal Unionists" who had broken with the historical traditions of the Liberal party, that they had broken the pledges which they gave at the general election, and that they had resorted to the very worst features of the old Irish ascendency party, by setting the various Irish factions against each other, because they knew that they could not refuse to a united Ireland the present reasonable request of the great majority of the Irish people. The "Old Man" was particularly scornful of the attempt (with which he especially identified Lord Hartington and certain Nonconformist ministers) to maintain the union with England by sedulously fomenting the disunion in Ireland, and this scorn took a wonderful hold of his audience. "We are going back to the policy of the darkest hours of our history!" he cried, when dealing with the efforts to stir up religious feud throughout the country. Asking "How is all this to end?" Mr. Gladstone came at last to his majestic peroration, which had confidence in the affection and goodwill of the Irish people as its keynote. In a magnificent piece of eloquence, he told how an Irish crowd had turned from singing "God save Ireland!" to sing "God save England!" and he earnestly besought his hearers to foster, cherish, and consolidate that noble sentiment. It was a glorious climax to a fine speech. Mr. Gladstone had remained in admirable voice throughout.

An Acre and a Half of People.

With a miserable sense of utter inadequacy I now turn to the duty of attempting to describe the demonstration of which Bingley Hall was the scene. The sight of that acre and a half of densely massed people was in itself absolutely overwhelming. Everything was on a great scale. The sounding board was almost as big as an average town hall. Even when the audience was in repose the spectacle filled the descriptive chroniclers with utter despair, for it seemed to be as expansive as the ocean, and as countless as the sands of the sea. "By Jove! I should like Balfour to be here. He ought to have received a special invitation," exclaimed one working man jammed up against the barrier in front of the press pen (where by the way 120 reporters were accommodated), and the same idea filled many minds. Only the dozen gentlemen on the reserve platform were "anybodies" to-night; even Sir Wilfrid Lawson, who was scarcely recognizable in a "hook down" cap, had to take a back seat, which he found in the vicinity of Mr. Herbert Gladstone, Mr. Arnold Morley, Mr. Philip Stanhope, and the Countess Tolstoi. In the crowd there were many references to "Joey and his new wife," and "groans for the *Post*," were given more than once; but the only official reference permitted to the secession was a huge scroll inscribed, "The old Leader and the old flag!" Mr. Chamberlain's name was never once mentioned from the platform. The hall, we must not forget to say, was strikingly embellished with the names of the Liberal leaders and the records of recent victories in letters of silver on a ruby ground. The marvellous way in which the great mass of the audience stood almost immovable in their places for nearly four hours, despite the severest pressure, was unquestionably due in large degree to the strength of their political devotion; but the satisfactory character of the arrangements no doubt materially contributed to their comfort.

Harcourt and Morley Actually Blushed.

The entry of Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone, under the escort of Mr. President Osler, was the signal for abnormally prolonged outbreak of deafening cheers. By itself this outbreak would have made the gathering memorable, but in view of later circumstances it passes into a second-rank place. The chairman's speech was productive of a very amusing incident; the meeting being in a sense invited to nominate their leader in the absence of Mr. Gladstone, great cries of "Harcourt" and "Morley" at once arose. Thereupon these gentlemen looked straight at each other, blushed deeply, and then laughed outright. Then for a moment Mr. Gladstone was thrown into a great state of perturbation, the chairman having accidentally knocked his notes over on to the reporters' table. But they were speedily recovered, and having again passed through the sweltering fire of popular enthusiasm, the right hon. gentleman, who was attired in evening dress, adorned by a white camellia, got along with his speech, which the meeting listened to as if perfectly spellbound.

A Welcome like a Tropical Thunderstorm.

At the close of the speech occurred the scene of scenes. Instantly every hat and handkerchief in the place seemed to be on the wave and every throat to be trying to cryitself hoarse. The atmosphere was darkened by the demonstrations: the ringing noise of the cheers threatened to split the drum of the ear. This went on for minute after minute, minute after minute, minute after minute, until people began to ask themselves if it was ever likely to stop. The repeated acknowledgments of Mr. Gladstone only increased the intensity of the thundering cheering, and it kept on and on and on until ten minutes had absolutely passed by the clock. Even then it was alone stayed by the rising of Sir William Harcourt. Everybody seemed to be completely intoxicated with enthusiasm. Staid John Morley leaped out of himself, and for the first time I realized his capacity to seize the command at a barricade, and for the first time in my life I saw Sir William Harcourt on the point of breaking down in his speech from pure excess of the noblest feeling. The most solid foundations were shaken—men and women were moved out of themselves in spite of themselves. Sir William Harcourt fitly suggested that the only thing left for them all to do was to go at once home and think of what they had heard and seen, and express their gratitude to Providence for having blessed them with, and continued unto them, the glory of such a chief, and "God save Gladstone," was the prayer in every heart.

A Journalistic Tribute.

Your correspondent has attended many great meetings between the Birmingham demonstration of eleven years ago and the great Democratic gathering in Madison-square, New York, a couple of months ago, but he ha met with none that at all approaches this. It constitutes a demand for a new vocabulary. There cannot possibly be anything like it in our history, and the capacity for expression of human joy and devotion appeared to have attained to its highest limit. It ought to add ten years to the "Old Man's life," is the popular verdict in Birmingham.

HOW WEDNESDAY WAS SPENT.

The Convention Closed.

The closing sitting of the Convention had a great amount of business and an extraordinary measure of enthusiasm crowded into it. The Welsh delegates were quickly sent gratefully away. The Disestablishment and Disendowment of the Episcopalian Church in Wales is now an early item on the Liberal programme; and the Conference was not slow to join in denouncing Lord Salisbury's proposed settlement of the tithes question. "It is not to the collection, but to the application, of tithes that we object," explained Mr. Osborne Morgan, in probably the best platform speech he has ever delivered; "tithes are national property, and ought to be applied to national objects." The resolution demanding the well-known electoral reforms was entrusted to Mr. Causton, M.P., the chairman of the London Liberal and Radical Union, and Sir George Trevelyan, who in touching this subject was of course on familiar ground. It was with great vividness that Sir George described how the heart of Liberalism is eaten out of the Home Counties constituencies by the shameful electoral anomalies of which they are the victims; and he also illustrated his other points with calm, convincing power. The resolution was carried unanimously. Mr. Mundella next held aloft the banner of education. Our former Minister of Education, in protesting against the sectarian-inspired conclusions of the Royal Commission, which, he said, would put up education at a "Dutch auction," carried with him the sympathy of the Conference; but in strengthening the Liberal position beyond all hope of successful attack he trenched seriously upon the patience of his audience, which ultimately broke down in a painful way. As, in contrast, his speech was *multum in parvo*, the seconder of the resolution, Mr. Perks, the Wesleyan candidate for the Louth division of Lincolnshire, was uproariously cheered as he returned to his seat. The resolution went through without further observation.

A Real Radical Lord.

Professor Stuart and Sir James Carmichael were the sponsors of the resolution insisting upon a fairer distribution of rates between owner and occupier, and the taxation of ground rents and mining royalties. Mr. Stuart, who obtained a most friendly greeting, lucidly explained how these questions went to the very vitals of the awful problems which face thoughtful men in all our great towns, and the Conference endorsed the resolution in a fashion which proved that the ground landlord had entered formally upon a conflict with an enemy who will not stay his hand until his victory is complete. The Social Democratic programme had been placed in the hands of Lord Compton: when he came to the front, his lordship was utterly unknown to the Conference at large, but before he had got through his fifteen minutes' speech he had achieved the success of the afternoon, and the great meeting of representative Liberals was rapturously acclaiming himself as a real, true "Radical lord." He manifested in every paragraph of his address a thorough knowledge of his subjects, and his speech was exceptionally distinguished by concentrated force and intense sincerity and determination. He expressed himself as not disposed to extend any mercy to the ground landlord, and he stated it as his belief that if the working men of the country intimated a wish that the advantages of the Factory Acts, in the matter of hours and the like, should be extended to the male population, the Liberal leaders would take up their case. Lord Compton's speech deserves a wide circulation. The question of allotments was dealt with by Mr. Joseph Arch, the apostle of the agricultural labourers, and Mr. Tuckwell, who appears to be popular everywhere as "the Radical parson."

Groupings and Moving Incidents.

During all this time the platform had been the scene of remarkable groupings and moving incidents which might well make the occasion memorable. There was a poor Welsh minister standing cheek by jowl with the distinguished Marquis who was lately Governor-General of India; here was Joseph Arch having his hat held for him by a real live lord, and speaking of another "noble lord" in terms of the utmost compliment and friendliness: by that nobleman of estimable ancestry, Lord Aberdeen, sat the successful manufacturer and official administrator who started life as a factory lad, Mr. Mundella; on the right hand of that popular "captain of industry" "young Kitson," sat that overwhelming champion of Liberalism Sir William Harcourt; and the great nobleman who ruled Ireland in the troubled period not far distant, Lord Spencer, had as his nearest neighbours that eminent man of science Sir Henry Roscoe and that adventurous old sailor Sir John Swinburne. This little epitome will serve to illustrate how admiringly representative of the Liberal party the Conference was. The leaders were welcomed in a way which they will not easily forget. It was a thrilling moment that, when the "Red Earl" having taken his seat by the side of his old secretary, Sir George Trevelyan, whose speech his entry had interrupted, exclaimed, "There he is! I have stood by his side in other times across the Channel, and I am glad to believe that neither he nor I ever thought a thought or did an act that would make us dismayed to stand side by side before such an audience as this!"

The Ladies' Gatherings.

The Liberal ladies had a gala day in the forenoon. Mrs. Gladstone was presented by them with a beautiful medallion cameo likeness of her husband, and in the afternoon she presided over a great meeting of ladies in the Town Hall in support of the Irish policy of the Liberal party, which found in the Countess of Aberdeen a most talented and eloquent champion.

A "MEMORIAL CAIRN" TO PRINCIPAL SHAIRP.*

IT is a good thing to keep alive the memory of men of the stamp of Principal Shairp. The influence that he exercised may not have been very widespread, but no one could come within its range without feeling its attractive power, and recognizing how much it tended towards the ennobling and sweetening of life. It is only a few months ago since Professor Palgrave gave to the world the poet's best work, and paid a graceful tribute to his genius. Professor Knight endeavours to show us the man as he lived and moved among his friends. The Professor contributes very little to the work himself, but he has collected a number of "reminiscences" from persons now living who knew Shairp, and arranged them in a manner which he hopes may serve to perpetuate the influence of his life. That manner has the merit of novelty, but can hardly otherwise be commended.

WORDSWORTH, CLOUGH, AND CARLYLE.

Shairp's outward life was wholly uneventful, and the interest of the book lies in the "photographs of character" which it presents. A native of Houston, Linlithgow, Shairp, after school days at the Edinburgh Academy, entered as a student at Glasgow University. It was while there that he first came under the influence of Wordsworth, who did much to shape his subsequent intellectual life :—

The influence of Scott he had felt from his childhood, and in one of the summer holidays he met Lockhart in a country house, and had some conversation with him. He used often to recall his proud, sad face as of one for whom life had no more zest since he had lost the companionship of the great man with whom he was so closely allied. With these two—Scott and Wordsworth—as he formed the earliest, so also he maintained the most constant, of all his friendships in the world of letters.

Shairp matriculated at Oxford in 1840, and during his attendance at Ballio formed many friendships. Among his contemporaries it was to Clough more than any other that he was attracted. He was also brought within the sphere of Newman's influence, and to the last retained for him a sincere admiration. During Shairp's Oxford days, Professor Sellar tells us :—

Clough went one summer with him on a reading party to Grasmere, and he often talked of its pleasant memories, especially of the delight and amusement which he and all of them had from seeing a great deal of Hartley Coleridge. He told me, too, of his having once, only once, after one of his long walks, seen Wordsworth standing at his garden gate, and of how he felt impelled to shake his hand and to tell him how much he owed him. But he shrank always from any kind of lion hunting.

About this time Carlyle's influence extended to Oxford, and Shairp was one of the first to feel it. "I remember his telling me," writes Professor Sellar, "how it reached him" :—

He had been tired by his morning's reading, depressed by the weather, and had gone in a state of intellectual depression into a bookseller's shop and had seen and immediately bought the four or five volumes of the "Miscellanies," which had just appeared, and carried them home to his rooms. The first essay on which he came was that on Edward Irving, which he read and re-read walking about his room, feeling himself, as he said, possessed and carried away by a new passion to what he had ever experienced before.

At this period, too, the two volumes which first established Tennyson's right to rank among our great English poets appeared. Shairp, Professor Sellar says, acknowledged the rising star, but this did not make him, as it did some of his younger associates, falter in his devotion to the older light which was still shining :—

He was inclined to set his face against any new heresy of criticism to which young Oxford then was prone. The worst of these heresies . . . was a tendency to disparage Scott not only as a poet, but as a great creative genius. Against this heresy Shairp always indignantly protested, and I can remember the warmth with which he replied to some shallow, but perhaps not altogether untrue, criticism, on some of his weaker places, "I would as soon think of criticising my own father as Sir Walter."

DR. NORMAN MACLEOD AND RUGBY FRIENDS.

Shairp throughout life loved his native land with a passionate love, and while in England paid it as frequent visits as circumstances would permit. When at home in 1844 he spent some time with Dr. Norman Macleod, and we have the following characteristic epistle respecting the meeting from "Honest Norman" to a friend :—

Well, I had such a day and a night with Shairp. I went to Houston. We talked—and you know my powers in that part of wordy drizzle—we talked the moon down. We talked through the garden and along the road, and up the avenue and up the stair, and in the drawing-room, and during music, and during dinner, and during night, and, I believe, during sleep ; certainly during all next morning, and even when one hundred yards asunder—he being on the canal bank and I in the canal boat. What a dear old noble soul Shairp is !

In 1846, when only twenty-seven years of age, Shairp, on the invitation of Dr. Tait, then headmaster, accepted a teachership at Rugby, and remained there eleven years. He had among his friends and colleagues the present Archbishop of Canterbury, the Dean of Westminster, Professor Bonamy Price ; and among his pupils were Dr. Jex Blake the late headmaster, Sir Horace Davey, and Mr. Thomson, the keeper of MSS. in the British Museum. Several of these gentlemen contribute to the volume interesting reminiscences of Shairp, as does also Mr. Godfrey Lushington, now Permanent Under-Secretary at the Home Office. They all bear testimony to his charming personality, and seem to have manifested towards him a most loyal devotion.

DR. JOHN BROWN AND MR. GLADSTONE.

Shairp, who, unlike the proverbial Scotsman, was ever hankering after an appointment in his native land, became a candidate in 1852 for the chair of Moral Philosophy in Edinburgh University, vacant by the resignation of Professor Wilson. He was unsuccessful. It was not till some five years later that he went North as assistant to Dr. Pyper, Professor of Latin in St. Andrew's, and in 1861 he succeeded to the chair. He soon became acquainted with Dr. John Brown, of Edinburgh, and several interesting letters from the genial author of "Rab and his Friends" are given. Here is what he wrote about Mr. Gladstone in 1863 :—

I was at the physician's dinner to the Prince, Lord Brougham, Mr. Gladstone, and the other Sauls. Gladstone made a short but most beautiful speech, in which he referred to the Prince and Brougham as the dawn and the evening of life, spoke of the association as a congress of love emanating from the ever-blessed God. It was simply but quietly done. I was much with him on that Monday. There is a wonderful intensity and sincerity about him and a sort of boyishness.

On the death of Principal Forbes, Shairp became Principal of the United College of St. Andrew's. He not only engaged in various literary labours and watched over the fortunes of the college, but took part in many wider educational movements, taking care always to spend his holidays amid the wild natural beauties of his native North. There is another letter of Dr. John Brown's written to Shairp about his edition of Dora Wordsworth's "Journal of the Tour in Scotland" which is worth quoting :—

Isn't this of Dora delightful, delicious, like the fragrance of thymy braes or the cool sweetness of fruits? It will be a poor soul that will not relish it. Could you not write a poem as well as a preface setting forth in your own way—William, Dora, Coleridge, and the idea of their tour? Try. It would be a great success if that great beast—the public—had heart, and taste, and greatness of mind. Where in England at that time would bare-legged boys be found careering to school to read Virgil and Homer? Will that, under our new Administration Act, be the case seventy years hence? The boys may be stockinged ; will the mind be clothed and fed ? will the soul be awakened?

SHAIRP'S OXFORD LECTURES.

Some years later Shairp was elected Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford, a post which he held till his death. He was not, however, Mr. Butler, of Oriel, tells us, altogether happy in his lectures. He was in conflict with some of the poetic tendencies of the time, "was out of tune with the rising generation, and his words too often fell upon rebellious ears." It was after his appointment to Oxford that he wrote for the English Men of Letters Series the volume on Burns which caused such an extraordinary stir. Professor Knight thinks the little book has been a great deal misunderstood. "It is not only delightfully written, but its appreciation of Burns is deep, and as a critical study it is admirable." What Shairp himself thought of the matter is contained in a letter which he wrote to a friend :—

It (the book) was in many ways the most difficult piece of work I have had to do. The closer I came to his life the more unsatisfactory it became. . . . One thing I was sure of, that in Scotland he has been made far too much an idol of, and that to the middle and lower orders that over-admiration has done harm : coarsened their natures and lowered their tone. Therefore, I tried to speak the truth and to be just yet charitable.

We are afraid that this letter, now first published, will not tend to allay the feeling which the book caused. Professor Knight offers no detailed critical appraisement of Shairp's works, but thinks it is with his volume of "Studies" that his name will be chiefly associated. It is his belief that no estimate of Wordsworth can be compared with Shairp's for comprehensiveness, fair-mindedness, and accuracy. He holds, too, what is generally held, that Shairp was greater as a critic than a writer of verse. Shairp died in 1885. We have only been able to pick out a few passages almost at random from what—in spite of its somewhat "mixed" character—is a very interesting book, and cannot close better than with a quotation from an "Estimate in Memoriam," contributed by the Lord Chief Justice of England, one of Shairp's oldest friends, which sums up his character admirably :—

He was a man whom no one he honoured with his friendship could possibly forget. His letters, which, though not frequent, were yet constant, and always full of thought and striking language ; his books, his poetry, these things kept alive in his friends' hearts their absent and beloved companion. Above, however, and beyond all this was the character of the man himself : more poetical than his poetry, more affectionate than his letters, fuller of charm, weightier in influence than even his best and ablest writings. . . . Simple as a child, open to every tender and generous impulse, high-minded and pure-thoughted, yet full of harmless fun and playful humour, a steadfast friend, whose life was a charm to us and whose death was "like a disenchantment."

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* "Principal Shairp and his Friends." By William Knight, Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of St. Andrew's. With Portrait. (John Murray. 1888.)

A HANDBOOK TO MUSEUMS.

"Museums and Art Galleries." By Thomas Greenwood. (Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This is a companion volume to the same author's "Free Libraries," and is a very convenient handbook to the museums of the country. The book is indeed so serviceable and so sure to pass into a second edition, that it is worth while to point out the few omissions which we have noticed. Two of the most important art galleries in England—namely, Dulwich and Hampton Court—are not given. At Oxford the "Taylorian," and at Cambridge the "Fitzwilliam," are similarly omitted. Each of them contains a museum and an art gallery, and each is far more important than nine-tenths of those which Mr. Greenwood includes. The chapter on the National Gallery needs careful revision. "The fact of a million people or more passing through the turnstiles" is not a fact ; for the turnstiles have only been there for a few months, and the statistics of attendance hitherto have been largely guesswork. The price of the Blenheim Raphael was not £72,000, but £70,000 ; and Mr. Greenwood surely cannot mean, what he nevertheless implies, that this Raphael and the Leonardo da Vinci are the only "great masterpieces of the old masters within its precincts." The statements that "the present value of the entire collection is not less than £2,000,000," and that "£400,000 of the people's money has been spent in acquiring the pictures," are somewhat misleading in such close conjunction. The "people's money" has only acquired 487 pictures out of the 1,250 of which "the entire collection" consists. Finally, Mr. Greenwood might in future editions greatly increase the value of his chapter of "Statistics" by giving in a tabular form, convenient for comparison, the figures of attendances at the several institutions. Any additional space thus required might be obtained by omitting the chapters on Foreign Museums, which, in their present form, are too scrappy to be of any use.

OCCASIONAL NOTES.

Mr. Gladstone's speech at Bingley Hall last night shows that his power of "enthusing" a popular audience has suffered no abatement. There was no new point in it, no fresh illustration, no epigrammatic turn, no declaration of policy. Mitchelstown, Mandeville, Kinsella, the Act of Union, the inconsistency of the Liberal Unionists: these were the ingredients of the speech, and each of them has been served up a hundred times before. Even the incident upon which the noble peroration was made to hinge was an old one, for it did not occur a few days since, as Mr. Gladstone said, but was recorded in these columns twelve months ago. The Tory papers fix upon all this and ask contemptuously, "What then was there in Mr. Gladstone's speech to make so much of?" The answer is very simple. There was the spirit of moral earnestness and intense conviction which enables Mr. Gladstone to give life and glow to the bones and husks of controversy, and to inspire great masses of men with something of the consuming fire that burns in his own breast.

A careful analysis of Mr. Gladstone's speech would be very interesting in connection with recent discussions on the question, "How to become an orator." Note, for instance, how elaborate was the framework. Something like the following would indeed be a logical analysis of the speech:—

I. The Irish demand for Home Rule justified by:—
  (1) the fact that at present they are under unequal laws;
    e.g.: (*a*) law of combinations.
      (*b*) law of public meeting.
      (*c*) treatment of political offenders.
      (*d*) neglect of arrears question.
  (2) That the Law and Order policy is essentially lawless:
    e.g.: cases of (*a*) Kinsella, (*b*) Mitchelstown, (*c*) Mandeville.
  (3) That the Irish are the best judges of their own local affairs: illustrated incidentally by (iii.) below.

II. The position of the Liberal Unionists, who are the mainstay of the alternative policy of Coercion, untenable because:—
  (i.) Inconsistent with old Whig opposition to Union;
  (ii.) In defiance of election pledges of "simultaneity and identity."
  (iii.) Founded on setting Ireland against itself.

Could anything look drier, more tiresome, less calculated to enthuse? Yet such was the argument to which Mr. Gladstone rigidly adhered step by step as he wound his audience up to fever heat.

"In one point, by the way, and in one point only, was Mr. Gladstone's logical armoury deficient. In the matter of public meetings, he said, the Irish are under special disabilities as compared with the English. But are they? Take London for instance. Here is what Mr. Gladstone said of Ireland:—

> If a parallel case occurs in Ireland where the people desire to resort to the use of that powerful and legitimate instrument—if in Ireland it is intended to employ it, the Lord Lieutenant can forbid that meeting. He can forbid it by the use of the most general and vague terms.

But substitute for "the Lord Lieutenant" the words "I, Charles Warren," and where is the difference between the cases? There is no difference—except indeed this, that if the tyranny is in Ireland, Mr. Gladstone is sure to condemn it, whereas if it is in London he is likely to characterize it as "admirable."

We are glad to see that the Liberal Caucus was not allowed to come to an end without some expression of opinion on the grave social questions to which it behoves the Liberal party—if it means to secure the future—to pledge its attention. This part of the Birmingham programme might have had a more prominent place, but it could not have had a better champion than Earl Compton—the very ideal, says our correspondent, of the "Radical Lord," the "Romney Leigh," as we once described him, "of real life."

We are glad to hear that Lord Salisbury has shown considerable energy in protesting against the monstrous sentence inflicted upon Miss Sterling, who is imprisoned for 100 days in the Castle of Chillon for the high crime and misdemeanour of giving religious instruction to a Swiss child. Sir Robert Fowler is to ask a question about the case to-day, and we believe he will be told that the Government have done and are doing all they can in the matter. Why the Swiss should endeavour to prove that on occasion a Republican democracy can be as mediæval as M. Pobedonestzeff, the Grand Inquisitor of modern Muscovy, is one of those things that are too mysterious to be fathomed by the ordinary intelligence.

Little by little, more light is being thrown upon the Anglo-German agreement on the East Coast of Africa. We have at last from a French source the true story of how the change in policy began. After the natives had extinguished the attempt of the German East African Company to establish their authority on the mainland Germany asked France to concede the right of search with respect to the transport of weapons of war. A similar proposal was made to England. Lord Salisbury seems to have received it favourably, but to have coupled with his assent a suggestion that the joint understanding should extend to the supervision not only of arms going into Africa, but of slaves coming out. To this Germany agreed, and France has with some reservations consented to send a ship to police the slave dhows which at present trade under the French flag. The original inception of the whole thing, therefore, was an attempt to prevent the import of the weapons of war into Africa in order that the tribes in revolt against German domination might be deprived of the means of defence. The international agreement about the slave trade was an afterthought—a kind of fig-leaf invented by Lord Salisbury to cover the objectionable features of the original proposition.

There seems to be no doubt that the Presidential Election has terminated in the overwhelming victory of General Harrison. The *Standard* alone of our morning papers professes to regard the result as still doubtful, but on the other side of the Atlantic, every one, from President Cleveland downwards, has given up any hope that the doubtful votes may yet yield a balance in favour of the existing Administration. General Harrison's success is the more remarkable because it was expected that the candidature of the Prohibitionists would considerably weaken his voting strength. The election may be regarded as having given a death blow to any hope of an immediate modification of the Protectionist tariff of the United States, and as establishing the dominance of the Irish party more firmly than ever in the internal politics of the United States.

If the Home Secretary desires it, he will have another excellent opportunity to-night of administering a much-needed chastisement to his unmanageable Chief Commissioner. Mr. Atherley Jones is to call his attention to the article in praise of Sir Charles Warren which the Chief Commissioner has contributed to the current number of *Murray's Magazine*, and will ask whether it is in accordance with the usage and discipline of the Civil Service that a salaried official should publicly discuss matters relating to his Department and disparage the conduct of ex-Ministers of the Crown. Mr. Matthews, of course, unless he evades the question, can only reply that Sir Charles Warren's conduct in this as in almost every other matter has been a source of heartbreak to his official superiors, but that the bond of violence and of bloodshed which binds the Home Secretary to his Chief of Police renders it impossible for him to take any action in the matter.

Better times, says Lord Derby, have come again once more. "The public mind is exactly in that state which is most desirable—hopeful without over-confidence, and cautious without being discouraged." But he sees dangers ahead. One is the old problem of Malthus, over-population, "the constant growth of population at a rate more rapid than that of the corresponding increase of capital," the other the competition of the heathen Chinee, "Oriental frugality and docility, backed up by European science, and fed and stimulated by English capital," is in the field, and the struggle is for us a struggle of life and death. By the way, how is it that the conference about the population question over which Lord Derby was to preside has never come off? The need of it, in his lordship's opinion, seems to be growing more urgent than ever.

We are heartily glad to note the tone which prevailed at the Landlords' Convention at Dublin yesterday. The Duke of Abercorn said they had now good organization in every county in Ireland; they had had a good harvest, and they had drawn up a scheme which they hoped would enable them more effectively to discharge their duties as landlords. This is excellent. Adversity brings with it compensation, and nine years of the National League have at last taught the Irish landlords the much-needed lesson that they have other duties to perform beyond that of cursing the Government because it does not collect their rents. Under Home Rule the landlords will need all the strength which organization can give them, and we are heartily glad to see that they are preparing to face the inevitable with all the gallantry and something more than the usual self-reliance of their race.

There is a sensible letter in the *Morning Post* about Morocco, signed "F. L. S.," emphasizing the warnings which our correspondent at Tangiers sent us a year ago as to the urgent need for the combined action of all the non-Mussulman Powers to avert what all observers on the spot seemed to regard as an inevitable catastrophe. As "F. L. S." says:—

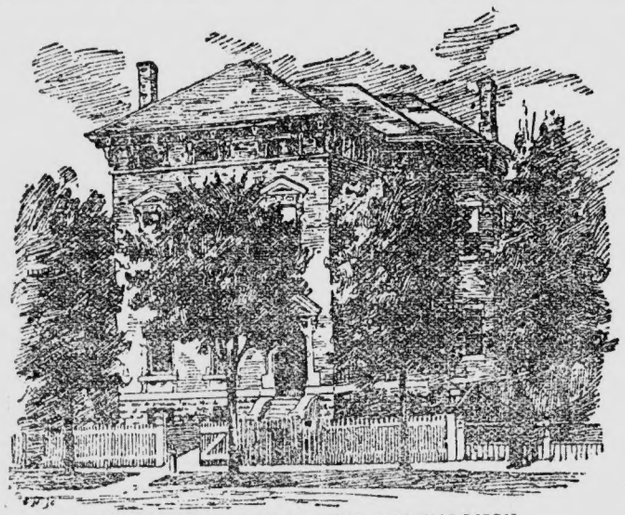
> Nothing is to be gained by contemplating the approach of disorder in a state of paralysed inaction. If the tide of tyranny and blood is about to surge over Morocco it is the moment of all others for the civilized Powers to draw closer to each other in order to meet it with united action. There is yet time, perhaps, to avert some of the evils that threaten.

It is difficult to establish the effective working of the European Concert in Algiers, but we hope Lord Salisbury will try.

THE NEW PRESIDENT OF AMERICA.

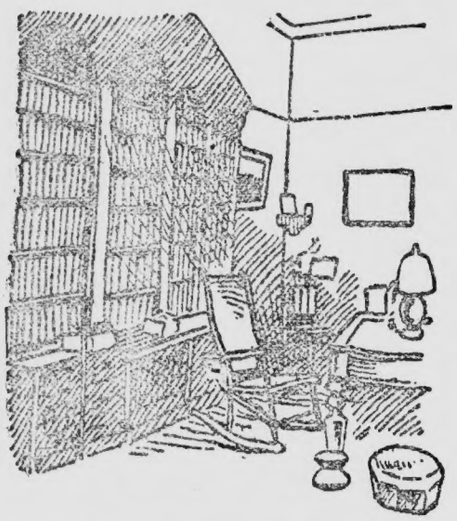
SKETCHES OF HIS HOMES AND OFFICES.

The result of the Presidential election (says a *Daily News* correspondent in New York) was a great surprise and disappointment to the Democrats. It is due mainly to the party contest for the Mayoralty of New York and the Governorship of the State, which led the Democrats to sacrifice Mr. Cleveland in order to save the City and State candidates. They carry the State for Governor, while the Republicans carry it for President. The question of tariff reform had little to do with the result. The returns from other parts of the country indicate but slight changes on account of the Democratic tariff position, which was not enough in itself to defeat Mr. Cleveland had his party been faithful in New York. Mr. Cleveland carries Connecticut and New Jersey, both containing large manufacturing centres. In fact the most curious revelation in the returns is that he made gains in all the manufacturing centres and lost in many of the farming regions. This is precisely the reverse of what both parties expected. It was thought that the wage-earners would be influenced by the fear that their wages would be diminished under a reduced tariff, while the farmers, not being protected, would welcome relief from taxes upon farming implements, clothing, and the necessaries of life. This shows that the low tariff advocates have educated the wage-earners in the cities, but have not yet reached the farmers. Mr. Cleveland's defeat sorely disappoints the tariff reformers, but does not discourage them. They say that a great deal as to the future success of the cause depends upon the tariff policy adopted by General Harrison. It is uncertain yet which party will have a majority in the new Congress elected yesterday. The returns up to the moment indicate about the same Democratic majority as in the present Congress, but later returns may give the Republicans the control. The new body will not assemble till December of next year, the present Congress not expiring till March next, when the new President will be installed. There will be a session of the present Congress in December, but there is no likelihood that the Republicans in the Senate will consent to any tariff legislation instituted by the Democrats. When General Harrison enters office he will be confronted as Mr. Cleveland has been, with the enormous Treasury surplus, with which something will have to be done. He may decide to convoke the new Congress in special session. There will be two ways to dispose of the surplus—one, to spend it in extravagant appropriations; the other, to reduce it by tariff reduction. The platform upon which General Harrison was elected favours the first method, but there is a large minority of the Republicans openly in favour of tariff reduction, and it may force the acceptance of its views.

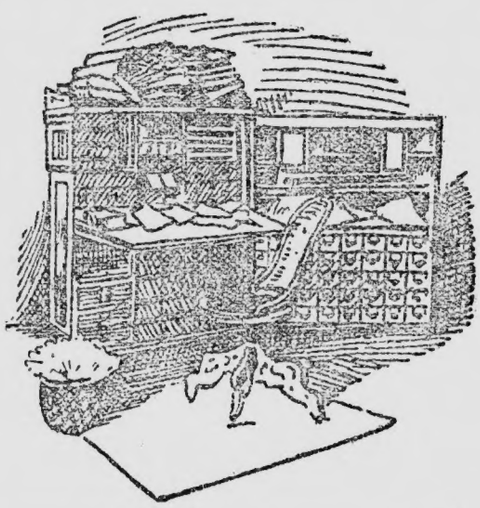


THE PRESENT HOME OF BENJAMIN HARRISON.

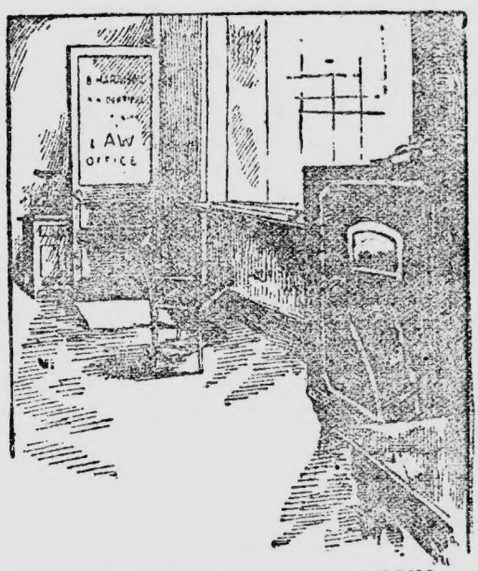
Yesterday's New York papers only contain brief comments, because of the indecisive character of the returns. The *Times* and *Herald* take the view that Mr. Cleveland was defeated by party treachery, and not by the tariff issue. The *Tribune* says: "Mr. Harrison's election is a magnificent triumph for Protection." The *Evening Post* says: "When Mr. Cleveland sent his Message to Congress last December, not even the most courageous of his followers dared to hope that he would come as near victory as he has done." Telegrams from Washington state that President Cleveland received the news of the result calmly, and admitted that General Harrison will be elected. Mr. Cleveland secures the following States:—Alabama, Arkansas, Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Missouri, New Jersey N & S Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and West Virginia, with 168 votes. Mr. Hill, the Democratic candidate for the office of Governor of New York, runs ahead of Mr. Cleveland throughout the State, and his election is indicated with a majority of 16,000. Mr. Grant, Tammany Hall Democrat, has been elected Mayor of New York City, the vote being for him, 107,537; for Mr. Hewitt, 68,134; for Mr. Erhardt, Republican, 67,772; and for Mr. Coogan, of the Labour party, 9,465. Mr. Cleveland's friends declare that he has been sacrificed by the ambition of Mr. Hill and Mr. Hewitt.



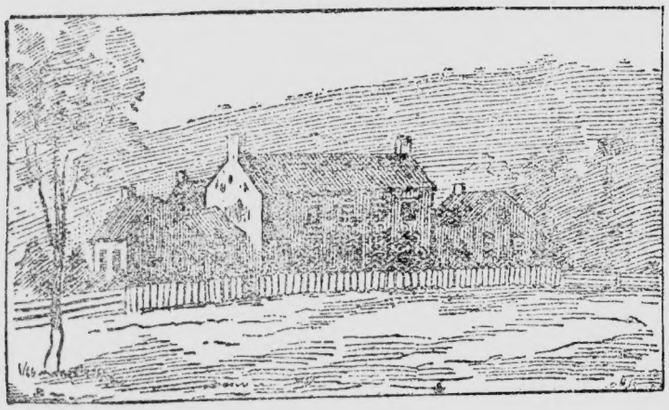
LIBRARY OF BENJAMIN HARRISON.



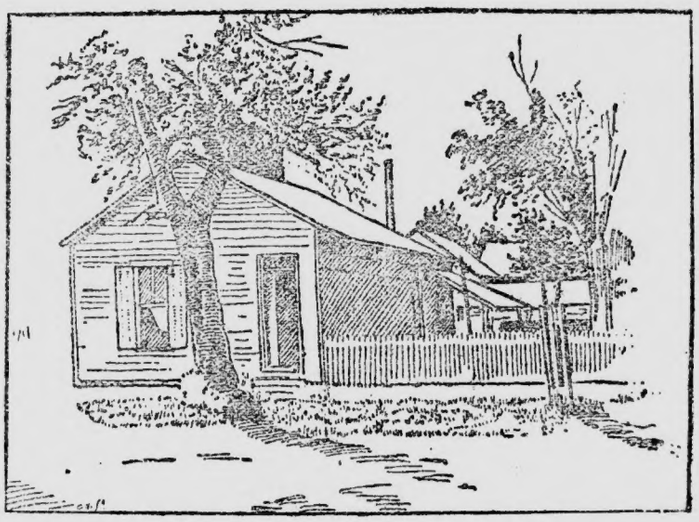
DESK IN LAW OFFICE OF BENJAMIN HARRISON.



THE LAW OFFICE OF BENJAMIN HARRISON.



THE BIRTHPLACE OF THE NEW PRESIDENT.



FIRST HOME OF BENJAMIN HARRISON, IN INDIANAPOLIS.

At Home and Abroad.

It is understood Dinizulu re-entered Zululand recently, but that he has now returned to the Transvaal.

Despatches from Hayti state that the Haytian Government troops have occupied Jacmel, which is now opened to commerce.

The German Emperor has signified his intention of opening the Reichstag in person on the 20th or 21st inst. Prince Bismarck will not be present at the ceremony.

At the instance of the Empress Frederick an order has been issued against the exposure in the shop windows of a sketch of the Emperor Frederick on his deathbed.

It is reported from Berlin to the Porte that in the course of the ensuing spring theEmperor William may pay a visit to Constantinople, on the occasion of his intended journey to Athens.

A denial is now given in Berlin to the statement that the Royal assent was refused to the appointment of the new burgomaster of Kiel, who, moreover, is said not to be a Liberalist.

The *Fremdenblatt* publishes a despatch from Berlin, which states, with an appearance of authority, that after the Tzar has paid his return visit to the German Emperor in the spring, the Emperor of Austria and the King of Italy will go to Berlin.

The French Revision Committee has decided by six votes to four that a revision of the Constitution ought to be effected by a Constituent Assembly specially summoned for the purpose.

The French Minister of Marine has received a telegram from Saigon stating that the former King of Annam has been captured, together with the son of his Minister Thuyet, Thuyet himself having been killed.

Advices from Kashgar, received through Marghilan, report that the Russian explorer, Captain Grombtchevsky, has traversed the Kunshut territory, and is now exploring the eastern slope of the Mustag Mountains.

The Duchess of Teck yesterday laid the foundation-stone of the new church to be erected in the parish of St. Luke, Kingston-on-Thames.

The Prince of Wales has appointed Sir Lowthian Bell, Bart., to be vice-chairman of the organizing committee of the Imperial Institute, in the place of the late Sir John Rose.

The *North German Gazette*, in referring to Lord Salisbury's statement in the House of Lords, describes his lordship's utterances regarding the Anglo-German agreement as worthy of special remark.

Sir M. Ridley's Commission on the Public Departments is about to hear evidence on the question of the amalgamation of the Inland Revenue and Customs Departments.

The driver of an up Brighton train, on emerging from Merstham tunnel yesterday morning, noticed a man walking in the four foot way. He blew his whistle, but the man kept on, and was knocked down and cut to pieces.

King George of Greece has sent an autograph letter to King Milan, thanking the latter warmly for his jubilee congratulations, and expressing the hope "that the five Balkanic kingdoms will always remain united in the friendship so essential to their common interests."

A Drawing Society of Great Britain and Ireland was organized last evening at a meeting held at Northumberland-chambers, Charing-cross. Its object is to promote the teaching of drawing in schools as a subject essential to education.

A Newry telegram states that a mineral lode, containing a large percentage of silver and lead, has been discovered at Mourne, the Irish residence of the Earl of Kilmorey. The lode appears to be a compound of silver, lead, and another substance, and is free from rock.

Mrs. Featherstonhaugh, of Roundtown, a lady well known in Irish society, met with a serious accident in Dublin yesterday. The lady was driving, and the horse fell heavily. Mrs. Featherstonhaugh was thrown over the fallen horse, and sustained a severe wound at the side of her head.

A daring robbery has been committed at Clara station, King's County. The station was broken into, and the company's safe, containing a large sum of money, was taken away to a field about half a mile distant from the station, where it was found smashed and the contents abstracted.

Annie M'Donald, the young woman who is charged with breaking a pane of glass at the Junior Carlton Club, and who at the last hearing of the case threw a bottle at the magistrate, was again brought up at the Marlborough-street police-court yesterday and sent for trial.

At the Dartford county court yesterday Mr. Glyne, barrister, claimed £214, under the Employers' Liability Act, on behalf of a wharfinger who was injured, it was alleged, through a defect in the brake of a steam crane. The judge found that the defendants were liable, and gave a verdict for £75, with costs.

The Catholic organ *Germania* publishes intelligence from Rome stating that it is asserted in Clerical circles there that satisfactory explanations have passed between Germany and the Vatican regarding the events which occurred during the visit of the Emperor William to Rome.

The steamer *Tafna* arrived at Liverpool from Galveston, with 5,897 bales of cotton, on Saturday, and yesterday morning a fire was discovered amongst the cotton in the main hold. The fire was not extinguished until considerable damage was done to the cargo. This is the third fire which has occurred on board cotton steamers arriving at Liverpool since last Saturday.

Sir John H. Thursby, of Ormerod House, Burnley, High Sheriff of Lancashire in the Jubilee year, has presented to the town of Burnley through the mayor, Alderman Sutcliffe, twenty-eight acres of land near the centre of the town, as the site of a public park. The value of the land is estimated at over £25,000.

At the Middlesex sessions yesterday Jane Maleham was found guilty of stealing a quantity of cashmere, umbrellas, and artificial flowers, the property of a draper in the Edgware-road. She was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. For receiving the goods, Martha Cavanagh was sent to prison for six weeks.

In consequence of the great dearth of water in the district of the Cheshunt local board, that body has decided to proceed immediately with water-works of their own. Land for the purpose of sinking a well has been purchased from Lord Salisbury, at Cuffley, and as the result of trial-boring, it is anticipated an abundant supply will be had.

CADBURY'S COCOA is a refined concentration of the strength-sustaining principles of the flesh-forming constituents of the Cocoa-nib. Delicious, nutritious, easily digested, and of great economy, a sixpenny packet yielding fourteen large breakfast cups of perfect Cocoa It is absolutely pure.

THE MANSION HOUSE COMMITTEE AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

A "LABOURERS' COLONY" TO BE TRIED.

The Mansion House Conference on the condition of the unemployed have issued a memorandum in which they state that several plans for providing work for the unemployed have been considered and set aside. The plan of labourers' colonies adopted in Germany was also considered. These are essentially voluntary institutions, though sometimes in part established and supported by grants from public funds. The expense of opening a colony, farm, or workfield of this kind would be comparatively small, and the number of persons dealt with in a few years comparatively large, as their stay would be limited to the necessary period of training. The experiment might show some better way of assisting individual cases of unemployed residents in the metropolis in so far as it be possible in these instances to effect a remedy by philanthropic or indeed any extraneous means. It would certainly be of service in throwing light upon the question of the treatment of wayfarers and vagrants. It would prove how far under strict discipline and the regenerating influence of steady work men might learn to adapt themselves to new conditions or acquire habits of punctuality and perseverance. But whatever the result, it seemed best to deal with the question slowly and experimentally rather than by urging radical changes in the poor-law administration or erecting what would be tantamount to large and expensive institutions. With many modifications therefore the plan of a labourers' colony or training farm was adopted. The conference have decided to continue their sittings with a view to establishing a colony or farm of this kind on a small scale, and those who are interested in the question are invited to communicate with Mr. J. H. Allen, 46A, Pall-mall, one of the members of the committee, who has kindly undertaken to correspond on its behalf.

LORD DERBY ON THE OUTLOOK AT HOME AND ABROAD.

Lord Derby, at a civic banquet at Liverpool last night, said there was probably a return of better times. But two dangers confronted them—an ever-increasing population at home and keener competition abroad. He had no doubt we should hold our own in this race, but we should be put to it very hard. Turning to politics he said that the House of Commons had recovered its efficiency. The saving by the conversion of the National Debt, by which nearly a million and a half a year would be gained now and in a few years three millions, should be devoted to the lessening of our load of indebtedness. As to the local government scheme, all depended on how it was worked. Let them elect those who by maladministration would have much to lose, and not the mere politician or carpet-bagger. He was prepared for higher rates, but not for increased indebtedness. The prospects of peace he believed more favourable than people generally thought. Their greatest danger lay in the immense number of military men, well educated, compelled to a life of inactivity so long as peace existed, and who were ready to distinguish themselves in war. He hoped England would keep clear of all European entanglements. There was no considerable party of Frenchmen that at present desired war, and persons whose votes must decide the question certainly did not desire war. In Russia everything turned upon the will of one man, who would be playing the game of his enemies if he allowed himself to be drawn into a quarrel. Austria would rather make no move, but if she did she would take the lead from Berlin. No German he ever heard of desired to annex more French territory, and as Germany had got military superiority already he did not know what she should fight for.

THE WILL OF AN IMPERIALIST EX-MINISTER.

The value has been declared at £24,324 of the personal estate in England of the Duc de Padoue (M. Arrighi de Cassanova), late of the Place des Etats-Unis, Paris, who died on March 26, aged seventy-four years, Grand Cross of the Legion of Honour and ex-Minister of the Imperial Government of France. He was the son of the first Duc de Padoue, who was a distinguished General of Napoleon I. The late Duc de Padoue, who was a devoted adherent of the Imperial family, came to London in 1874 to congratulate the Prince Imperial on the occasion of his nineteenth birthday, was suspended from his office of mayor of Courson in consequence of the Bonapartist demonstrations which followed, and was recently the agent of Prince Victor Napoleon. His will, of October 23, 1876, written with his own hand, begins.—"On September 1, 1876, my well-beloved Elise, the accomplished wife with whom I have had thirty-four years of happiness, quitted this earth. God called her back to Him. That soul so holy enjoys, without doubt, the eternal felicity reserved for the elect. Providence having refused us the happiness of having a son, I desire expressly that the title of Duc de Padoue may be transmitted to my grandson, Ernest de Caraman." If he should succeed to the title, he is to take all his grandfather's property in Corsica, the contents of his library in Paris, including the cabinet of medals of Napoleon I., and other souvenirs of the Imperial family, and 30,000 f. By a codicil of the 26th September, 1886, the furniture and effects in the Paris house, excepting the library, are left to the testator's second wife, with an annuity of 25,000 f. during her widowhood, in addition to her dowry of 25,000 f. a year.

THE DISTURBANCES IN SEVILLE.

The Madrid press condemns the demonstrations made by a part of the inhabitants of Seville on Tuesday against Senor Canovas, on his arrival in the capital of Andalusia, with his wife and several leaders of the Conservative party. The local Conservatives welcomed them at the station and in the streets with cheers and other marks of sympathy, endeavouring to check the hisses, hooting, and yells of the crowd, who finally made a tumultuous scene under the windows of the house of Count Galindo, where Señor Canovas resides. His friends became so irritated that they rushed at the mob, using sticks freely. A free fight ensued, in which many people on both sides were wounded before the police and prefect appeared and dispersed the combatants. The Governor of Seville yesterday issued a proclamation, warning the inhabitants that he will repress with severity any renewal of the demonstrations.

THE OPPOSITION AND THE GOVERNMENT.

It is understood (says the *Standard*) that an intimation has been conveyed to the Government that, if all attempts at legislation are abandoned for the present Session, the Opposition will do their best to facilitate the winding up of Supply. On the other hand, the Irish members threaten, if any bill extending Lord Ashbourne's Act is introduced, to keep the House at work upon the Estimates until Christmas. Some Conservatives, we believe, favour the proposal that all legislation should be postponed, and that the House should meet at a reasonably early date next year.

Tittle Tattle for the Tea Table.

I hear that the King of the Netherlands' condition is more critical than most people believe. He is suffering from a complication of disorders, including, among other things, an affection of the throat. In appearance his Majesty is every inch a Dutchman, and looks tough enough to stand a good deal of stress and strain.

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What connection is there between Newfoundland and Queensland? Newfoundland is one of the most northern of our colonies, lying in the midst of fogs, codfish, and icebergs. Queensland is the largest of our tropical colonies, and lies closer to the Equator than any other colony peopled by whiteskins; yet at a bound Governor Blake, the late Governor of Newfoundland, is appointed to be Governor of Queensland, and, what is more remarkable, the late Governor of Queensland, Sir Anthony Musgrave, served a term in Newfoundland before he received his appointment. Governor Blake's promotion has, however, been much more rapid than Sir Anthony Musgrave's; the latter left Newfoundland in 1869, and did not go to Queensland until 1883; the former makes one bound from the Arctic to the Torrid Zone.

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The career of Governor Blake is somewhat remarkable. He was only a sub-inspector in the Royal Irish Constabulary in 1859. In 1876 he became an Irish magistrate. In 1882 he was one of Forster's specials. In 1884, however, he entered upon a colonial career by becoming Governor of the Bahamas, whence he was removed to Newfoundland a year ago, and now he has been shifted to Queensland. His salary at the Bahamas was £2,000; in Newfoundland £3,000, and in his latest appointment will be £5,000. In addition to this he has been created a K.C.M.G.

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The Earl of Onslow, who has been appointed Governor of New Zealand with a salary of £5,000 a year, makes his début as Governor of a first-class colony, being pitchforked over the heads of all his rivals into that position. He is quite a young man, being only thirty-five, and had never done anything particular in his life beyond being a Lord-in-Waiting to her Majesty in 1880, and recently serving as Under-Secretary for the Colonies and the Board of Trade. His removal to New Zealand will therefore create a vacancy which Lord Salisbury will be very glad to fill. The Onslow family motto, *Festina lente*, has hardly been borne in mind by those who launched him so rapidly on his career as Colonial Governor.

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Among the celebrities who were present at "Nadgy" last night was Lord Durham, looking remarkably well. He was the central figure of a trio of gentlemen who occupied a box.

***

The *Daily News* reporter (Mr. Lucy?) thus describes Mr. and Mrs. Gladstone as they appeared on the platform last night. Both, he says, were in evening dress, the lady charmingly attired in crimson silk, black lace, and diamonds, and carrying a swansdown fan; Mr. Gladstone, with the customary camellia in his coat, "his dress shirt open at the neck for strong oratorical effort," and the way of his white tie thus made easy for its customary journey to the side of the neck in the course of his coming oration.

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What does the man mean? "His dress shirt open at the neck, for strong oratorical effort." Are we to understand the Old Man was *décolleté*, or is it merely one of Mr. Lucy's tiny jokelets reflecting on the length of his linen?

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Mr. Pettitt's new melodrama, "Hands across the Seas," which was to have been produced to-night, has been postponed until Saturday, owing to "unusually heavy scenic arrangements." I hear that a Miss Bernard, who plays a small part in the melodrama, has a considerable interest in the new venture. The rumour goes that one of the striking scenes in the play will be a guillotining affair, founded on Pranzini's little business, including the cell and the hair-cropping episodes in the last hours of a French criminal. This will indeed be cutting.

***

In answer to our question of yesterday, "Who is really Lord Lansdowne's private secretary?" a correspondent writes to say that our original announcement was perfectly correct. Lord Lansdowne *has* appointed Captain Ardagh; but as that gentleman cannot quit his present post for some time, Sir Mackenzie Wallace is to act as Lord Lansdowne's secretary temporarily.

***

The other night after dinner I was confidentially approached by a good lady of strong Unionist proclivities, who asked me in all seriousness whether I would not undertake to open a fund to assist in defraying the cost incurred by Mr. Walter in connection with the Parnell Commission. I assured her Mr. Walter was as rich as Crœsus, and would regard the suggestion as an insult. "Quite the contrary," said she; "he needs the money very much, and would look upon it as a very magnanimous thing if you would start the fund. I am perfectly willing to be the first subscriber." The incident is useful as indicating the impression that prevails in certain Unionist quarters as to the position of "poor Mr. Walter."

***

Sir Henry James was asked the other night whether the inquiry would end by Christmas. "By Christmas?" he replied. "Why, it will hardly have commenced by then." If the trial goes on, say for three or four years, which, at the present rate of progression, seems by no means improbable, we may arrive at a state of things when the *Times* will be kept running solely for the purpose of paying counsel's fees before the Commission, a consummation which the shareholders are not likely to regard with equanimity.

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

THE BLOCKADE OF EAST AFRICA.

FRANCE REPLIES TO LORD SALISBURY.

The French Government have sent to the *Temps* the following *communiqué*, which is intended as a reply to the statement made in the House of Lords by Lord Salisbury last evening:—

"It is expedient to complete the information given by Lord Salisbury with respect to Zanzibar. Conversations did indeed take place on the subject between our Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the one hand, and the British and German Ambassadors on the other. Germany, in consequence of recent events in Eastern Africa, had demanded from France the right of search, to prevent the transportation of arms by vessels under French colours. France replied that it did not appear to her consistent with her traditions to grant the right of search; yet, to show her goodwill, she added that if Germany established on the coasts of Zanzibar, and within prescribed limits, an effectual and temporary blockade she (France) would not object to Germany ascertaining for herself that certain boats sailing under French colours did transport arms meant to be landed on the coast. That is what France herself did some time ago on the coasts of Annam. Thus France limited her concessions solely to contraband of war. Then, to this first question was superadded another one, that of the negro or slave trade, which was specially raised by England. On this subject France replied that already, several weeks ago, she had given instructions for surveillance to be exercised by French ships. The French Government, moreover, proposed to detach for that purpose a vessel belonging to the Naval Division of Madagascar. That vessel's duty will be specially to watch the Arab dhows, which, having obtained letters of French nationality in Madagascar harbours, and sailing under French colours, might, nevertheless, not conform with our laws and regulations."

AT THE PARISIAN MURDER TRIAL YESTERDAY.

THE STORY OF ONE OF PRADO'S VICTIMS.

The Prado trial was resumed in Paris yesterday. Prado admitted having stolen the jewels from a Spanish lady at the Bordeaux railway station, and not from Marie Aguétant. Mauricette Courronneau's appearance caused a stir. The judge asked the unhappy girl about her indiscretion and its consequences. She spoke in a scarcely audible voice, cried a good deal, hid her face in her hands, and between her outbursts of grief delivered bit by bit her confession. She had been promised marriage, and believed she was dealing with a man of honour. He told her that he had taken her mother's villa to be able often to see her. Her mother had a weakness for him, and he got her to give him money and sign bills. She was to be paid when the steward of his Spanish estate sent him his rents. He gave the daughter jewels which he said were family ones, but afterwards he confessed that he had stolen them. It was true that she followed Prado to Paris eight days before he was arrested. She paid her expenses out of the proceeds of the sale of the jewellery that he gave her. She and Eugénie Forestier were always quarrelling with each other, but they made up their differences in prison. Eugénie was jealous of her. One day she caught her walking with Prado, and, tearing her arm from his, said furiously to him, "If you go on in this way, do not be surprised if I denounce you." Eugénie constantly abused him.

One day, as Mauricette was talking to her with her baby in her arms, Eugénie remarked how like it was to its father, and then angrily said, "A nice father he is. I could if I liked tell you something that would make you wish that child were dead." Mauricette's curiosity was aroused, and the other woman kept on exciting it. At last Eugénie said, "Well, since you must know, he murdered a woman to get hold of her money and jewellery. Are you not now proud of the likeness of the baby?" Mauricette broke out into sobs, and wrung her hands. She said that terribly as the revelation afflicted her she urged Eugénie to tell her all about the murder. Prado, on being asked what he had to say to all this, replied that it would require a long speech to explain. He had tried to save Mauricette from her passion, but she would not let him. He would, however, say nothing against her, and he wished she might be set at liberty to take care of the child until he was out of gaol and able to claim it. This gave rise to a curious scene. Mauricette started up and cried, "That baby is mine. You shall never have it." Prado replied: "Madame, the day you demanded the head of that child's father you lost all right to be its guardian, and to bear the noble title of mother." Then turning to the jury he said: "That woman, a month after she was in prison, sent me word that she was ready to marry me." This was denied by Mauricette. It was a month before he was arrested that she made the offer to marry him. Prado, interrupting, said: "And were you not in love with me?" to which she replied, "Yes, Monsieur, I loved you for my misfortune." Eugénie Forestier was also examined yesterday.

REFLECTED IMAGES IN THE LAKE OF GENEVA.

At a meeting of the Academy of Sciences, Paris, a few days ago, M. Faye, the perpetual secretary, read a paper by M. Faurel, communicating the process by which M. Dufour has mathematically proved that the altered appearance presented by the reflected image of the shore of the Lake of Geneva, as seen in the waters of the lake at a distance of nine kilometres, is due to the curvature of the earth's surface. He suggests that the same explanation fully confirms Ricco's hypothesis as to the reflected image in the water of the rising sun at sea. A communication was also read from M. Janssen, whose investigations at the Grands Mulets we noticed the other day.

A REPORTED NEW POLICY IN FINLAND.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph* says:—In Government circles, the inauguration of a repressive policy in the Grand Duchy of Finland is expected shortly. This will include the curtailment of ancient privileges, and a radical modification of the Finnish Constitution. Prince Dondukoff-Korsakoff is mentioned as the probable Viceroy in the place of the Finnophil Count Heyden. This will add a Finnish to the existing Polish and Jewish questions, which, as it is, cause no little embarrassment to the Government.

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THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

The PALL MALL BUDGET of TO-DAY (Thursday) contains a number of SPECIAL ILLUSTRATIONS of GENERAL HARRISON, the New American President, his Portrait, his Birthplace, and a series of sketches illustrating his Home Life and Home Surroundings. Price FOURPENCE.

FOURTH EDITION.

AT THE PARNELL COMMISSION TO-DAY.

INTERPRETING IRISH EVIDENCE.

This morning, on the reassembling of the Commission, further evidence of outrages was taken.

THE MURDER OF THE HUDDYS.

Thomas Huddy said his father, Joseph Huddy, was bailiff on Lord Ardilaun's estate in county Mayo for twenty years. At the end of 1882, his father and his nephew, John Huddy, left home to serve ejectment notices. They then disappeared, and their bodies were not found till some months afterwards, with bullet wounds upon them.

Mathias Kerigan, who gave his evidence in Irish, which was interpreted by Mr. Evans, was next examined by Mr. Atkinson, Q.C. He said he knew a man of the name of John Higgins, who lived in a place called America, in Galway. He also knew a man named Flynn, and went with him to a Land League meeting. This was about the date when Huddy was murdered.

Mr. Harrington complained of the way the interpreter was putting questions to the witness. He said that he understood the Irish tongue, and knew that some of the questions were not properly interpreted.

Sir James Hannen suggested that the only way out of the difficulty was to call in a second interpreter.

The examination was then resumed. Witness said that at the Land League meeting which he attended with Flynn in January, 1882, he could not remember who were the speakers, but on leaving the meeting he saw Tom Higgins, Pat Higgins, and Michael Flynn kill Joseph and John Huddy by stoning and shooting them. Witness was charged with the murders of Joseph and John Huddy, and was kept in gaol for nine months. He was discharged when he gave the names of those who committed the murders. He got £3 or £4 when he came out of gaol, but he could not say who gave it to him. The attitude of the people had changed towards him since his examination. The police were protecting him. The two Higginses and Flynn were convicted and hanged for the murder of the Huddys. This witness was examined by Mr. Atkinson, of the Irish bar, and when remonstrated with by Sir Charles Russell for leading the witness, he remarked, "It is very difficult not to lead an Irish witness," to which one of the bar retorted, "But you are an Irish counsel." In cross examination it was elicited that the money was given to him inside the gaol.

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SUSPECTS.

Bridget Kerigan, the wife of the last witness, also spoke in Irish, and had her evidence interpreted. She was dressed in the Irish peasant fashion, with a white cap on her head and a shawl over it. Some time after her husband's arrest she got a letter from a Mrs. Keating. She went to Galway and saw Mrs. Keating. She got £4 from Mrs. Keating then and £2 afterwards, which was sent in a letter, the money being obtained at the post office.

Sir Charles Russell brought out at this point that the previous witness, although arrested on suspicion of the murder of the Huddys, on the day after the murder, was detained as a "suspect" under the Coercion Act.

David Kidd, a police sergeant, stationed in Galway, was called to identify Mrs. Keating. He knew her as the head of the Ladies' Land League, and believed that she gave money to the "suspects."

At this point Sir Charles Russell interposed with the admission that the suspects were assisted. A fund was got up to help the thousand suspects arrested under Mr. Forster's Act. The people who were arrested were allowed to supply themselves with their food from the outside, and money was given to them for that purpose, and to help their families.

BOYCOTTED FOR PAYING THEIR RENTS.

Patrick Bolger, another R.I.C., who was on duty at Ahascragh, county Galway, deposed to the peaceful state of the country before 1880. About this time the tenants asked for a reduction of rent of Mr. Mahon, which was refused. Timothy McLochlan, a publican, one of the tenants, paid his rent, was boycotted for it, and his signboard was daubed over. Malachy Fallan, who also kept a public-house and paid his rent, was severely beaten for so doing. A short time afterwards a Mr. Cruse, a tenant of Mahon's and a member of the local Land League, was evicted, and John Ross Mahon's house was blown up. On the 16th of March, 1883, a man named Morrisy, who was a witness with regard to the prosecution in connection with the blowing up of Mahon's house, also had his house blown up, and John Rafferty was prosecuted for it. Witness, in cross-examination by Sir Charles, admitted that although he had said that the country was quiet up to 1880, he had heard that Mr. Sebastian Nolan and other landlords had been shot at before that period.

Michael Corless, a grey-headed, gaunt Irishman, with his overcoat buttoned up to his neck, said he was employed as a herd by Cruse when he was evicted, and afterwards he continued to work on the farm for Mahon. In consequence he got into bad odour with the neighbours. An attempt was made to blow up the house which he occupied, and the building was set on fire. Cruse lived twenty-eight years on the farm. Witness had himself sixteen or seventeen acres of land, and he earned about £20 a year as a herd.

Sergeant Kelly, who was called in connection with this case, said he saw the signs of extensive evictions in Galway in 1880. He believed it was true that some 6,000 tenants had been evicted at some former period, perhaps twenty years before, and the farms turned into grazing land. Counsel remarked that it was the fear of a repetition of such wholesale evictions that had led to the outrages.

FIRING AT A LANDLORD WHO REFUSED REDUCTIONS.

Robert Botterill, a landlord near Tuam, said he got on well with his tenants until the Land League agitation. In September, 1879, notices were posted up cautioning the tenants not to pay their rents unless they got reductions. A year later disturbances began, and he had to "process" some of the tenants at the end of 1881. He had given a great deal of employment, the place having been a wreck when he went there, and he had never any difficulty in getting his rents prior to 1879. When driving from Galway on the 19th January, 1882, with his son and two daughters, he was shot at near his own house. His property was not a large one. He had been in possession since 1871. The witness considered the distress in 1879 was exaggerated. The corn crop on which the tenants relied to pay their rent was a fair one. It was the potato crop on which they relied for the sustenance of their family which was bad. He had made no reductions until the tenants went into the Land Courts. Questioned as to the amount of the reductions made by the court he said some were not reduced at all, and 20 per cent. was the highest. Sir Charles, however, read out considerably greater reductions, one, for instance, being from £17 to £11. The expenditure he had alluded to was not on his tenants' farms, but on his own property. He had never expended a penny on his tenants' property. He was a member of the committee which had dispensed the charitable funds in his district, but he did not subscribe anything to it himself. Some of his own tenants got part of the relief. Two were widows and a third had a "long" family. He did not forgive the tenants any of their rents. When he bought the property in 1871 he raised the rents about 10 per cent.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

NEW YORK, Nov. 8.—From the latest returns it appears certain that both Indiana and California have been carried by General Harrison.

THE DEATH OF GENERAL PRJEVALSKY.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 8.—On account of the death of General Prjevalsky the expedition to Tibet which was planned by the deceased explorer has been abandoned.

THE DISTURBANCES AT SEVILLE

SEVILLE, Nov. 8.—Last night a number of persons made another anti-Conservative demonstration in this city. Parties of men passed through the principal streets uttering hostile cries, and similar demonstrations were made before the offices of a local Conservative journal. The groups were finally dispersed quietly by the police, the Civil Guard and the troops afterwards occupying the streets.

THE ROW AT THE SHAH'S CAPITAL.

TEHERAN, Nov. 8.—Since the riot at the railway station here last Saturday traffic was completely suspended until yesterday morning, when Naib-es-Sultaneh Minister for War, and Amined-Dowleh, President of the Council, in pursuance of the Shah's order, rode over the whole line and restored the confidence of the employés. Many of the persons implicated in the disturbances have been imprisoned.

MR. GLADSTONE STARTS FOR THE BLACK COUNTRY.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Gladstone began what promises to be an eventful day in excellent spirits and in fair voice. He was less exhausted after the extraordinary effort of last night at Bingley Hall than after the Town Hall meeting of Monday night. The Irish deputation, who waited upon him at Sir Walter Foster's residence this morning were very fortunate in hearing another most interesting speech on the Irish question. Lord Spencer and Sir William Harcourt were present. Mr. Gladstone concluded his pleasant stay at Sir Walter Foster's by planting a tree in the garden.

THE VISIT OF THE EMPRESS FREDERICK.

A telegram from Windsor states that the Prince of Wales will start on the 13th inst. for Flushing to meet the Empress Frederick, and will accompany her Imperial Majesty and the Princess Christian to Windsor. The Royal party will reach the Castle on the 16th inst., the same day upon which the Queen is expected to arrive from Scotland.

A COLONEL KILLED AT WOOLWICH.

At one o'clock this morning Colonel E. H. Buller, commanding 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade at Woolwich, in alighting from a train at Woolwich Dockyard, got out by mistake on the wrong side of the carriage. He was caught by a light engine, which was passing at the moment, and sustained frightful injuries. Dr. Fuller was immediately called, and on his recommendation the injured officer was conveyed by the police on an ambulance to the Auxiliary Hospital, but he died soon after his admission in spite of the efforts of the surgeons to save his life. He had lost a great quantity of blood. It has since transpired that Colonel Buller was returning to his quarters from the United Service Club and fell asleep in the train. He woke suddenly on the train arriving at the Dockyard station, and unfastening the wrong door, and stepped out, with the terrible result already recorded. The sad occurrence has occasioned deep regret at the Rifle Brigade barracks, where the deceased was highly esteemed.

FOREIGN TRADE UNIONISTS AT TOYNBEE HALL.

The foreign members attending the International Trade Union Congress now in session were entertained at a supper last night by the presidents of Toynbee Hall. A large number of delegates from France, Holland, Belgium, and Denmark were present, and several English trade unionists. The Rev. S. A. Barnett, in proposing the health of the guests of the evening, explained the constitution of Toynbee Hall. M. Lavis, municipel councillor of Paris, and M. Anseele, of Belgium, responded. Mr. Freak responded for English trade unionism. He hoped that mutual enlightenment would result from the congress. The English would give consideration to the methods advanced by the delegates from abroad, and they for their part would find something to be learnt from English trade organizations and achievements. Mr. Gardiner asked the company to drink to the health of their neighbours, the workers of East London. Mr. Malby responded to this, and Miss Simcox, in responding to the toast of "The Women Workers," thanked the trade unionists of England for the generous and effective aid they had extended in assisting women to organize their labour. Mr. Adolphe Smith acted as interpreter, and the speeches were given in Dutch by a delegate.

FAILURES AT HYDE PARK AND FULHAM.

At the London Court of Bankruptcy to-day the failure was announced of C. J. C. Bailey, of the Fulham Pottery, trading as "Bailey and Co." The assets are estimated at about £4,500, the machinery being mortgaged along with the freehold. The liabilities are believed to be considerable.

It was also announced that a receiving order had been made under a petition presented against Sir J. H. S. Rivett Carnac, Bart., described as of Hyde Park Mansions, and lately employed as a clerk at Somerset House. Nothing has transpired with reference to the liabilities. The property at Hyde Park-square belongs to the debtor's wife.

A PLEA FOR RUSSIAN SINGERS ADRIFT IN LONDON.

We call the attention of all Russians living in London, of the theatrical profession, and of every one with means, compassion, and the sense of fair play, to the great distress and trouble of the Russian Opera Company, the misfortunes of the company at the Albert Hall having culminated in the disappearance of the director, M. Alexandrow, who left nothing behind but his debts and obligations. They were engaged for four months at the Jodrell Theatre (formerly the Novelty), in Great Queen-street. Here two postponements and subsequent complications were caused by the difficulties into which M. Alexandrow had plunged his compatriots, and an execution was even put in on their properties by other victims of the missing director. With difficulty an orchestra was induced to play; the star singer, being refused an advance, deserted them; another succumbed to Mr. Augustus Harris's tempting offer of an engagement for three years; and then Mrs. Jodrell, holding herself justified by the circumstances, broke off the engagement in the middle, and refused to pay the company the £185 which the remainder of the engagement should have brought them. Mr. Austin Brereton, Mrs. Jodrell's stage manager, considering that the Russians have a claim upon her, resigned, and strongly commended the matter to our attention. These poor people are absolutely, as Mr. Brereton assures us, starving. One of them came up to him in desperation: "I hungry. I have a wife. She starve. Please give me shilling." "His words of thanks," added Mr. Brereton, "were choked by tears as he kissed my hand." Now we hear that a fund has been started to provide them with the means of livelihood until they can either get other engagements or be sent back to Russia. Any communication sent to this office will be forwarded to the treasurer of the fund in the establishment of which we hear that some well-known ladies in the West-end are prepared to co-operate.

LEAP OF A WOMAN FROM WATERLOO BRIDGE.

At about half-past nine o'clock this morning a poorly clad woman mounted the parapet of Waterloo Bridge, and before anyone could interfere jumped into the Thames. It was low water at the time, and the woman fell on to the heap of black mud and filth left bare by the outgoing tide. Several men engaged at the boathouses close by immediately went to the rescue, and the poor creature was dragged out a piteous spectacle. She was alive, and at once attended to.

FEARFUL MURDER IN YORKSHIRE.

Superintendent Spence, of Pickering, Yorkshire, yesterday received information to the effect that a Mrs. Pennock, wife of James Pennock, a North Eastern Railway servant, residing at the Black Bull Old station, near Pickering, had been murdered. It seems that Mrs. Pennock went to bed at her accustomed hour on Tuesday evening, and nothing unusual was heard by the family during the night. About seven o'clock yesterday morning, after the father had left the house, one of the children went to the mother's bedroom, and was horrified to find her lying on the bed with the clothes saturated with blood. Her head was very much cut, and life appeared to be extinct. Dr. Robertson, who was called, however, states that the woman breathed after he arrived, but expired very shortly afterwards. The crime, it is believed, was committed by the husband, an axe stained with blood being found in the house, and the doctor being of opinion that the wounds were inflicted with it. Pennock has been missing since the occurrence. Jealousy is supposed to have been the motive for the crime. There are four children. The man is well known in the district as a local preacher.

COMMERCIAL NOTICES.

Subscriptions are invited for 20,000 preference shares of £5 each in Crompton and Company (Limited), which has a total share capital of £140,000. The company has been formed to acquire the business, stock, goodwill, &c., of the firm of R. E. Crompton and Co., electric light engineers, Chelmsford and London. The books of the firm have been examined by Messrs. Duncan Bryce and Co., chartered accountants and are certified to show a profit for the five and three-quarter years ended March 31s, last of £40,029, being an average of £6,969 per annum.

The Smyrna and Cassaba Railway Company (Limited) offer for subscription £500,000 of five per cent. redeemable mortgage debentures, at £98 per £100 debenture. The proceeds of the loan are required for the construction and equipment of a branch line or extension from Magnesia to Soma, a distance of about 57½ miles, through a fertile and well-populated district to the north of the main line, for doubling a portion of the existing main line, and for other purposes of the company. The company's existing railway comprises 108 miles open and working, commencing at Smyrna, and extending into the interior as far as Alascheir. The interest on the debentures now issued will, during construction, be charged to the cost of the line, and is included in the estimates.

THIS DAY'S RACING.—LIVERPOOL MEETING.

WAVERTREE HANDICAP.—Queen of the Dale, 1. Bacillus, 2. Hazlewood, 3. Eleven ran.

BETTING ON THE COURSE.

LIVERPOOL CUP.—3 to 1 agst Fullerton (off), 100 to 30 agst Bismarck (t and off), 8 to 1 agst Polydor (t and off), 8 to 1 agst Danbydale (off), 10 to 1 agst Sorrento (t), 100 to 8 agst Candlemas (t), 100 to 8 agst Lady Rosebery (t), 100 to 6 agst Tommy Tittlemouse (off).

Ashplant was scratched out of the Liverpool Cup at 12 P.M. to-day.

It is reported from St. Petersburg that, in consequence of the recent accident to the Imperial train, Admiral Possiet, Minister of Ways and Communications, has been dismissed.

The appointment of the new Warden of Keble College will not take place until after Christmas. The two names which are most freely canvassed are the Warden of Radley and the Hon. and Rev. A. G. Lyttelton.

The Society of Friends is about to begin a system of exhibitions at the Universities in connection with one of its public schools. This will follow up a scheme of scholarships on a small scale already established.

Miss Grace Hawthorne has given permission for a benefit at the Royal Princess's Theatre on Monday, November 12, to Friday, November 16, on behalf of the Christ Church East London Halfpenny Dinners. All tickets bought direct of Mrs. Priscilla Jay, Christ Church Vicarage, Watney-street, E., will benefit the charity.

THIS DAY'S MONEY MARKET.

Half-past One.

BANK RATE 5 PER CENT.—STOCK MARKETS WEAK ALL ROUND. VALUES LOWER.

At their weekly meeting this morning the Bank of England directors decided to make no alteration in the official minimum, which therefore remains at 5 per cent., at which figure it has stood for just five weeks. In the open market, the discount rate is distinctly firmer as a result of yesterday's withdrawal of gold, and the anticipations that further large amounts will follow; but the advance is not appreciable, and dimculty is experienced by bill brokers in obtaining anything over 3 per cent. for the negotiation of three months' bank paper. Short money is apparently as plentiful as ever, and commands no more than 1½ per cent. This superabundant supply of money is of course at the bottom of the mischief, and until something is done to reduce it there seems little probability of a substantial upward movement in rates.

Operators on the Stock Exchange are not at all disposed to enter into fresh commitments in the present condition of the Money Market, and very little new business has been entered into. A general decline in prices is marked, partly on the closing of accounts in anticipation of the settlement which commences on Monday next. Home Government Funds are weak on monetary considerations, New Consols showing a further decline of ⅛. In the English Railway market the only firm stock is that for Brighton Deferred. In other directions stocks generally have been offered, and values are lower, but the decline is only slight. Foreign Government Bonds have only been dealt in to a slight extent, but the movements are all adverse to speculators for a rise. Hungarian Gold Rente is especially heavy, and Spanish and Egyptian descriptions have been rather freely offered. Latest telegraphic advices from Buenos Ayres report a decline in the premium on gold to 48.35 per cent. American Railroad Securities have not moved to any appreciable extent, but here, too, prices are generally lower. Grand Trunk of Canada stocks have given way on the traffic, which is considered rather disappointing. The receipts on the main line show an increase of £162, but on the Chicago and Grand Trunk there is a decrease of £2,300, and on the Detroit section of £35; so that on the combined system there is a falling off of £2,173. Mexican Railway issues are dull but comparatively steady. De Beers Diamond shares are weak, but Mining shares generally are quiet.

The following are the latest changes compared with last night's closing:—

HOME RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Brighton Deferred ½. *Receded*: Great Northern A ½ North Western, District, Midland, and South Eastern Deferred ¼, North British Deferred ¼, the Preferred ⅛, Hull and Barnsley, Caledonian, Great Eastern, Great Western, and Chatham Ordinary ⅛.

FOREIGN STOCKS.—*Improved*: Uruguay ¼, Italian and Turkish Group 2 ⅛. *Declined*: Hungarian Gold ½, Egyptian Daira ⅜, the State Domain ¼, the Unified 5-16, French Three and Four and a Half per Cents. ¼, Buenos Ayres Cedulas and Argentine Hard Dollars ¼, Spanish Four per Cents. ⅛, Peruvian Five and Six per Cents. and Russian 1873 ⅛.

AMERICAN RAILROADS.—*Higher*: Missouri, Kansas, and Texas and Erie Second Mortgage ¼. *Receded*: Wabash Preference ⅝, Central Pacific and Norfolk and Western Preference ½, Denver Ordinary ⅜, the Preference ¼, Louisville and Nashville, Erie, and Philadelphia and Reading shares ⅜, Lake Shore, Atlantic First, Ontario shares, Ohio and Mississippi Ordinary, and Union Pacific ¼, New York Central and Milwaukee and St. Paul ⅛.

CANADIAN AND FOREIGN RAILWAYS.—*Improved*: Nitrate shares ¼. *Lower*: Grand Trunk First Preference ⅜, the Second and Third Preference ¼, Canadian Pacific ¼, Mexican First Preference ¼, the Ordinary ¼.

MINES AND MISCELLANEOUS.—*Lower*: De Beers ¼, Imperial Ottoman Bank ⅛, Rio Tinto ⅛, and Mason and Barry 1-16.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—The market is less active than yesterday, but the advance in prices is maintained. Sales 12,000. Futures are quieter, at one point below last evening's prices.

The Directors of the New Zealand Land Mortgage Company (Limited) at the forthcoming annual meeting of the company will recommend a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum.

The following are this day's 1 o'clock prices of the principal Stocks and Shares;—

BRITISH FUNDS, ETC.			Brighton A	128¼	½	London and West.	66½	7⅛
Consols	100⅜	1⅛	Chatham (Ordinary)	22⅝	3⅛	London Joint Stock	39	40
New Consols (2¼)	97⅛	¼	Do. Preference	101½	?	Nat. Prov. of Eng.	42½	3½
Reduced 3 p. c.	99⅜	100⅛	North Western	168	⅝	Stand. Bnk. S. Africa	43½	9⅛
Local Loan Stock	102⅛	3⅛	South Western	138¼	9½	MINES.		
New 2½ per Cent.	93¾	4¼	Manchester & Shef.	68	70	Indian Consolidated	¼	⅛
India 3½ per Cent.	106	⅛	Do. A.	35¼	6¼	Mysore shares	3⅜	⅛
Do. 4½ p. c. Ru.	71⅛	⅛	Met. Consolidated	75⅛	6¼	Oregrums	1⅛	⅛
Egyptian Guar.	100¼	1¼	Do. Land Stock	69½	70½	Cape Copper	6¼	⅛
Met. B'd. Wks. 3½	111½	12¼	Do. District	33¾	¼	Namaqua	4¼	⅛
Do. 3 p. c. Scrip	101½	2	Midland	133	½	Mason and Barry	11⅜	12
Birmingham Crp. Stk.	111	⅛	North British Pref	73⅛	⅜	Rio Tinto	25¼	⅜
Liverpool	110¼	¾	Do. Def.	51⅜	⅝	Montana £1 shares	2	⅛
FOREIGN STOCKS.			North Eastern	158	¼	De Beers, new shares	16¼	17
Argentine 6 p. c.	99	101	North Stafford	110½	11⅛	Kimberley Cent.	—	—
Do. Hard Dols.	6¾	9¼	South Eastern	132	4	TELEGRAPHS AND TELEPHONES.		
Do. Treasury	93⅛	4¼	Do. Deferred	103¼	⅛	Anglo-American	4⅝	7⅛
Austrian Gold	90	2	FOREIGN RAILWAYS.			Do. Pref.	73½	9⅛
Do. Silver	63	70	Canada Pacific	57⅛	⅝	Brazilian Submarine	13¼	¼
Brazilian 1875	102½	3⅝	Cen. Pacific Shares	37⅛	⅜	Direct Unit. States	9¾	10
B. Ayres 6 p. c.	93	100	Chic. Mil. and St. P.	68⅛	⅞	Eastern	12⅜	⅝
Do. Cedulas I.	60½	1	Denver & R. Grande	18⅜	19⅝	Ditto Extension	13	¼
Chilian 4½ p.c. 1835	100	2	Do. Pref.	49⅜	50	United Telephone	13½	⅝
Costa Rica A	92½	3½	Illinois Shares	113¼	20½	Globe Teleg. Trust	6⅞	7⅛
Do. B	91½	2⅜	Lake Shore	106⅛	⅞	TRAMWAYS, ETC.		
Egypt. State Dom.	101¼	2¼	Ohio & Mississippi	23¼	4¼	London Gen. Om.	190	200
Do. Unified	81⅛	⅛ xd	Louis. and Nash.	61⅝	⅝	London Street	13	14
Do. Preference	100⅛	⅜	Mex. Cen. Bonds	67⅛	8¼	London Tramway	13	14
Do. Daira Sanieh	76⅞	7¼	Miss. Kan. & Texas	13	⅛	North Metropolitan	17⅛	18½
French 3 p.c. Rnts	81¼	¼	N. Y. Cen. Shares	113¼	¼	WATERWORKS.		
Do. 4½ p c. Rnts	104	⅜	New York Ontario	16⅜	⅜	Chelsea Waterworks	260	5
Greek 5 p.c. 1881	82¼	3¼	Erie Shares	29¾	30	East London	195	200
Hung. Gold Rentes	83¼	4	Do. Sec. Mort.	104	⅛	Grand Junction	123	7
Italian	95⅜	⅞	Norfolk & West. Pre	53⅛	4⅛	Kent	270	5
Mexican Converted	32⅜	⅝	N. Y. P. & O. 1st M.	41⅛	⅝	Lambeth	255	60
Peruvian 5 p.c. '72	15⅝	16⅜	North. Pacific Pref.	63	¼	New River, New	345	50
Do 6 p.c.	17⅜	18⅜	Pennsylvania Sh.	56⅝	⅞	S'thwk & Vauxhall	163	73
Portuguese	63⅜	⅝	Phil. and Read. Sh.	25½	¼	W. Middlesex	265	70
Russian 1873	100⅜	⅝	Union Pacific Shares	67¼	⅛	GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT.		
Spanish 4 p.c.	72 9	16 11	Wabash Preferred	27⅜	8¼	Gaslight & Coke A	244	9
Turkish 1854	98	100	Do. Gen. Mort.	44½	5	Imp. Continental	209	12
Group 1	23¼	¼	Grand Trunk Sh.	11	⅛	South Metropolitan	300	10
Group 2	16¼	¼	Do. First Pref.	67⅝	⅛	Brush Elec. Lt. (£4 pd)	4¾	⅛
Group 4	15⅝	⅜	Do. Second Pref	47½	8	MISCELLANEOUS.		
4½ p. c. 1871	81¼	2¼	Do. Third Pref.	26½	⅞	Allsopp	7⅞	8⅛
5 p. c. Defence	93¼	4¼	Do. Guaranteed	71½	2	Guinness and Co.	205	7⅛
5 p. c. Priority	82	4	Mexican Ordinary	47¼	⅛	Hotchkiss	10¼	⅜
Uruguay Unified	73¼	4¼	Do First Pref	120¼	¾	Bryant and May	12⅞	13⅛
Virginia Funded	39	41	Ob. do. 2nd Pref	77¼	¾	Spratt's Patent	10⅛	⅜
U.S. 4½ p.c.	110	11	Lombardo-Venetian	9⅜	¼	London Nitrate	24	6
BRITISH RAILWAYS.			Varna 3 per cent.	7⅛	⅛	Primitiva Nitrate	3⅜	⅜
Caledonian	111	¼	Nitrate Railway	28⅛	⅜	Salt Union Shares	3⅜	⅛ pm
Great Eastern	68⅛	⅛	BANKS.			P. and O. Steam	65	7
Great Northern	115½	16¼	Alliance Bank	131¼	14¼	Royal Mail Steam	61	4 xd
Ditto A	100	1	City Bank	20⅜	1½	Nat. Discount Co.	11¼	¾
Great Western	150¼	¼	Consolidated Bank	8	½	Hudson's Bay	18¼	19¼
Hull and Barnsley	31½	5	Imperial Ottomar	1: 3 16	5 16	Suez Canal	87¼	88¼
Lancs. and York.	116⅜	17½	London and County	85½	6½	E. & W. Ind. Dock	23	5
Brighton (Ordinary)	143	5	Union of London	40	1	London and St. K.	40	2

A POOR LAW MATRIMONIAL AGENCY AT BARNET.

THE BRIDE SEVENTY-ONE, THE BRIDEGROOM SEVENTY-SIX!

There took place at the Barnet parish church, yesterday morning, a marriage promoted by the Barnet guardians, under these circumstances. William Devon, seventy-six years of age, and Caroline Lenman, seventy-one years, recently applied to the Barnet guardians for continuance of the out-relief which for some years they had been receiving. From questions put by the Rev. G. Hennessy, a member of the board, it transpired that the couple had long been living together, though unmarried. The rev. gentleman objected to the renewal of the relief under these circumstances. The relief was accordingly discontinued, but as the old folks were destitute some of the guardians were anxious to assist them in some way, and it was suggested that the couple should be asked to get over the difficulty by consenting to marry. Mr. Parsloe, one of the guardians, offered to supply a carriage for the occasion, while Mr. Schmidt promised to supply Devon with a coat, and Mr. Simons, a third guardian, undertook to contribute towards the cost of a wedding cake. When these offers were communicated to the pair, and they were informed on what conditions the relief would be continued, they at once consented to get married. The banns were duly published, and yesterday morning Mr. Parsloe drove the pair to the parish church; he also gave away the bride. The ceremony was performed by the rector, the Rev. D. W. Barrett, in the presence of a large congregation. A slight hitch in the proceedings was caused by the discovery that no ring had been provided. The bride and bridegroom stared blankly at each other, but Mr. Parsloe borrowed the ring of an elderly female who acted as bridesmaid. At the conclusion of the ceremony the wedded pair drove off amid the hearty laughter of a large crowd.

NEW COLONIAL GOVERNORS.

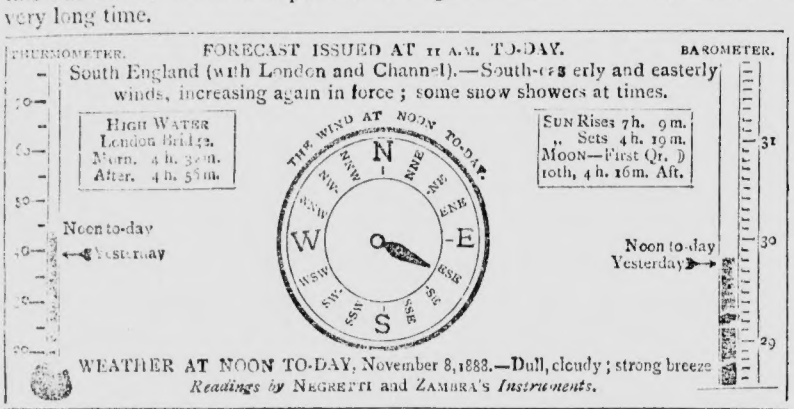
The Queen has been pleased to approve of the following appointments:—The Earl of Onslow, K.C.M.G., to be Governor of New Zealand on the retirement of Lieutenant-General Sir W. Jervois, R.E., G.C.M.G., C.B. Sir Henry Arthur Blake, K.C.M.G., Governor of Newfoundland, to be Governor of Queensland. Sir Terence O'Brien, K.C.M.G., Governor of Heligoland, to be Governor of Newfoundland. Mr. Arthur Cecil Stuart Barkley, Chief Commissioner of the Seychelles Islands, to be Governor of Heligoland. Mr. William Frederick Haynes Smith, C.M.G., Attorney-General of British Guiana, to be Governor of the Leeward Islands.

MAX O'RELL ON AMERICANS.—A NEW LECTURE.

Max O'Rell gave last night for the first time his new lecture on "America and the Americans," at the Birkbeck Institution. With considerable vivacity and good humour the genial Frenchman reviewed the prominent points of our cousins across the water, taking occasion *par parenthèse* to denounce in no measured terms the politicians of the country. No man with any self-respect has anything to do with affairs of State, and when a senator gains by some mischance an invitation to a select party, says Max O'Rell with characteristic exaggeration, the master of the house, on hearing his name announced, first enjoins on his servants to keep an eye on the silver, and then sees that the hats and coats in the hall are counted. With all their openness and cordiality there exist in some American cities certain circles more reserved and select than any in Mayfair or the Faubourg St. Germain. On the journey out from Liverpool a party of American men played poker incessantly with an entirely fresh oath for every card they threw down. On the Sunday morning a young lady was playing sacred airs on the piano, and the poker party coming into the saloon stood around, and for two hours sang hymns and psalms with the greatest cheerfulness and energy. Max O'Rell has, he is sorry to say, met men in other countries who swore; he has also met, he is glad to say, men who sang hymns, but he believes America to be the only place which produces men who do both with equal facility. The American girl possesses many charming qualities, but she overdresses; and the word simplicity is not found in the vocabulary of the New York dressmaker.

THE CHURCH EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

The conference assembled yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the National Society, to consider the Report of the Royal Commission on Education, resumed and concluded its business, at the society's rooms, Broad Sanctuary, Westminster, the Archbishop of Canterbury occupying the chair. Lord Norton moved, the Dean of Chester seconded, and it was agreed to—"That the recommendations of the Commission for the amendment of the existing law relating to the transfer of voluntary schools to school boards be approved." The Dean of Chester moved, and Canon Maclure seconded:—"That this conference, while generally supporting the recommendations of the Commission with regard to school staff and pupil-teachers, desires especially to affirm the importance of the value of untrained teachers not being altogether excluded from the profession. The minimum staff required by the code should be considerably raised; head-teachers should teach, and not only supervise; the pupil-teacher system should be upheld. With regard to the mode of paying the salaries of teachers, the conference is of opinion that it should be left a matter of arrangement between the managers and teachers, but that it is desirable that the salaries of the teachers should not be to any great extent dependent on the grant." The resolution was unanimously adopted. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in acknowledging a vote of thanks to him for presiding, said he felt that this was one of the most important meetings which the Church had had for a very long time.


THERMOMETER.
FORECAST ISSUED AT 11 A.M. TO-DAY.
BAROMETER.
South England (with London and Channel).—South-east and easterly winds, increasing again in force; some snow showers at times.
HIGH WATER London Bridge. Morn. 4 h. 30 m. After. 4 h. 55 m.
THE WIND AT NOON TO-DAY.
SUN Rises 7 h. 9 m. Sets 4 h. 19 m.
MOON—First Qr. 10th, 4 h. 16 m. Aft.
Noon to-day Yesterday
Noon to-day Yesterday
WEATHER AT NOON TO-DAY, November 8, 1888.—Dull, cloudy; strong breeze
Readings by NEGRETTI and ZAMBRA'S Instruments.

CADBURY'S COCOA is absolutely pure and untampered with. It has stood the keenest analytical tests, and consists solely of the concentrated essence of the Cocoa bean, the flavour being developed and the aroma improved by a special process of roasting.

THE ST. PAUL'S REREDOS CASE.

The St. Paul's reredos case will come on for argument on Saturday week before the Queen's Bench Division. Affidavits have been filed to the effect that the sculpture has had no superstitious effect on the thousands of visitors to St. Paul's, but in the opinion of the most eminent ecclesiastical lawyers the cose will turn, not on the decision in the Exeter and Denbigh cases, but on the Bishop's veto, which is alleged to be absolute and final.

SIR M. MACKENZIE'S BOOK.

The London correspondent of the *Liverpool Post* writes:—Messrs. Sampson Low and Co. are quietly pressing several actions at law, claiming compensation from certain newspapers for infringement of their copyright, in the matter of appropriation of huge slices of Sir Morell Mackenzie's book. They are prepared to show that they have been seriously damaged by the piracy.

WORKING MEN'S CHRYSANTHEMUM SHOW.

The Rev. S. B. Bridges, of St. Matthew's Vicarage, Stepney, writes:—In drawing attention to the fact that next year will be the centenary of the introduction of the chrysanthemum into this country, I think it worthy of special remark that a very successful show of the above flower is now being held in the parish room, York-road, Stepney, by the working men of this district. Not one of the exhibitors can in any way be termed a gardener or florist by profession. They are all more or less engaged in their various daily occupations, and can only spare time either early in the morning or late at night to attend to their flowers. The exhibition was opened on Wednesday by the Bishop of Bedford, who expressed his surprise and pleasure at the excellent results thus obtained here in the East-end by our working men. The flower show will remain open until Friday evening.

STRANGE SCENE IN A MISSION CHURCH.

With respect to the paragraph under this heading, published in our Monday's issue, we have received a letter from Mr. Given-Wilson, the vicar of Plaistow, in which he says:—(1) That our statement that "the signs of disapprobation were so decided that the vicar had to leave the church and return home" is absolutely false. A number of boys made a disturbance and left the church with Mr. Price, when the vicar passed from the prayer desk to the pulpit, but the entire service was gone through with, and the sermon preached as usual; (2) that our statement that he had to "seek police protection from the crowd that followed hooting and shouting" is equally false; (3) that the statement that Mr. Price was suspended, because when called upon to resign he refused to do so, is equally false. He was suspended by the authority of the Bishop. Mr. Given-Wilson adds: "Your last assertion that there have been seven curates in Plaistow in the course of Mr. Given-Wilson's five years' incumbency is exceedingly misleading. The total number of curates actually engaged by me during all that period has been seven, and of these four still remain in the parish. Of the other three, one left at his own instance to improve his position; another found the parish work unsuitable, and obtained the Bishop's permission to take another curacy within the prescribed two years; and the third, who started the work at St. Matthias, left through ill-health." We gladly publish Mr. Wilson's version of the affair.

MR. SPURGEON.—It was Mr. Spurgeon's intention, the weather and the state of his health being favourable, to start for Mentone, South France, in the early portion of this week. Mr. Spurgeon will, it is understood, remain in the South for the benefit of his health until the second week of the New Year at least. His place this evening at the Metropolitan Tabernacle, Newington-butts, will be taken by Mr. Charles Spurgeon, of Greenwich.

FALL OVER THE CLIFFS AT TORQUAY.—Yesterday afternoon a youth named Frenchard, while watching the action of the waves from Corbyn's Head, Torquay, got inside a fence to obtain a better view, and slipped over the cliff. He fell a distance of 50 ft., and on being removed to his home it was found that he had broken an arm and sustained severe injuries to his head. His condition yesterday evening was precarious.

THE EMPEROR FREDERICK'S MAUSOLEUM.—The Emperor met his mother, the Empress Frederick, at Bornstedt, near Potsdam, on Tuesday, and examined the plans for the mausoleum of the Emperor Frederick, beside the Friedenskirche, at that place. The building having been approved by the Emperor, as head of the Royal family, was commenced yesterday, and it is hoped that it will be finished within twelve months. The Emperor Frederick's coffin, which is still in the sacristy, is shortly to be removed to the chapel in which are deposited the remains of his two deceased sons.

THE COUNT DI ROBILANT'S REMAINS.—The remains of Count di Robilant, Italian Ambassador, which were provisionally placed in the Roman Catholic Cemetery of St. Mary, Kensal-green, after the funeral service on the 22nd ult., were removed yesterday, and left the Victoria terminus of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway by the 4.20 P.M. train for Turin, viâ Calais and Paris. The remains of the late Ambassador will be taken to his residence at Turin for a day. The following day (Saturday) the service for the dead will be celebrated in the church of Santa Maria degli Angeli, and afterwards the remains will be deposited in the vault of the family, in the cemetery at Turin.

TRAFFIC RECEIPTS.

The traffic receipts of the undermentioned companies for the week ended Nov. 4, compared with the corresponding week last year, are as follows:—

RAILWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Brighton	£1,245	—
Caledonian	6,536	—
Eastern and Mid	47	—
Great Eastern	—	£707
Great Northern	599	—
Great Western	6,830	—
Lanc. and Yorkshire	—	1,943
Manc. and Sheffield	—	3,493
Metropolitan	934	—
Metropolitn. District	251	—
Mersey	—	64
Midland	4,412	—
North British	5,476	—
North Eastern	7,049	—
North Stafford	832	—
North Western	4,425	—
South Eastern	843	—
South Western	2,014	—
Tilbury	34	—
TRAMWAYS.		
Belfast	197	—

TRAMWAYS.	Increase.	Decrease.
Bordeaux Tr. & Om.	£363	—
Bristol	119	—
Calais	—	£6
Dublin	107	—
Edinburgh	127	—
Germany	158	—
Glasgow Tr. & Om.	317	—
Gothenburg	Same as last year	
Hull Street	—	7
Imperial	50	—
London	102	—
London Street	147	—
London Southern	3	—
North Metropolitan	378	—
Provincial	793	—
Rouen	—	64
Sheffield	21	—
Southampton	10	—
South London	12	—
Sunderland	58	—
Swansea, &c.	4	—
Wolverhampton	15	—

Bord's Pianos. 25 per cent. discount for cash, or 15s. per month (Second-hand, 10s. 6d. per month) on the three years' system. Illustrated Lists free of CHAS. STILES and CO., 42, SOUTHAMPTON-ROW, HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C. Pianos exchanged.

"BUT HOW ABOUT THE CHILDREN?"

MRS. MONA CAIRD'S ANSWER.

THE difficulty which always suggests itself when readier means of escape are asked for on behalf of those who find "Marriage a Failure" finds expression in the question, "But how about the Children?" This Mrs. Caird seeks to answer in the course of another article on "Ideal Marriage" in the November *Westminster*:—

"HOW DO THE CHILDREN FARE AS IT IS?"

Our present parental and filial relations, says Mrs. Caird, taking the average of parents and children, are not so admirable as to make it worth while—even if it were just—to bind together husband and wife in a life-long bondage, and to sacrifice the freedom of the marriage relation. To make this sacrifice of the man and the woman for the sake of providing the children at all hazards with a constant supply of parents, is unjust and inexpedient. It would be so even if divorce necessarily implied that children and parents were to be parted for ever, which it does *not*. Divorced parents, of course, are bound equally with other parents to provide for their children, and to entrust their training to competent hands—a condition, by the way, which they by no means always fulfil while they remain united. They are bound to see that all is well done in this respect, but they are not bound to remain under one roof in order that their children may enjoy the convenience of having both parents simultaneously within easy reach.

SPECIALISTS IN MOTHERLINESS.

There is not sufficient ground in experience for believing that the mother and father are certain or even likely to be the best trainers for their children. Surely, it cannot be denied that the average mother is totally unfitted for her difficult and most important task. How many women, according to popular notions, make good stepmothers? Yet no woman who has so little sense of justice as to treat children less kindly because they are not her own is fit to bring up children at all. There is no reason for surprise that the ordinary mother should not understand principles whose application demands time and study, which can only be bestowed on the business of one's life; but none the less do the children suffer, none the less are they defrauded of the inheritance of the ages. They ought to be habitually in the society of those who not only have special sympathy with young minds and a special gift for attracting their love and confidence, but a thorough knowledge of the laws of health and of mental and moral development.

THE NURSEMAID SUPERSEDED.

During a certain portion of the day—for instance, that which is now presided over by nurses—all little girls and boys might enjoy the advantage of coming within the influence of such "heaven-born" friends of children. Nature, be it remembered, takes no count of *motive*: a child suffers just as much from the mistakes of a devoted mother as it suffers from wilful ill-treatment. We ought to consider, also, the enormous amount of energy that would be set free in our homes by this extension of the principle of the division of labour. Only by division of labour really excellent work is possible; only, therefore, by breaking down our old idea that the mother should always take charge of her child, or rather that she should not allow one more competent than herself to do so. Some one *less* competent, as, for instance, the average nursemaid—who has not even maternal affection as a motive for good treatment—is not objected to by popular feeling.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL SUPERSEDED.

And now for a suggestion which will appear at first sight to contradict the foregoing. I would propose that this system of educating from infancy by specialists should be prolonged when boys and girls grow older, and that, if possible, they should continue to spend part of their time in their own homes, and not be sent away to public schools at a distance. While the mother would partly surrender her child's training to more able hands, the home-influence might, nevertheless, be much longer preserved in the boy's life (of course a girl has it, and too much of it, till she marries). And now, supposing such a system to become general, groups of from eight to ten children received daily by cultivated women in their own homes, wherein lies the special difficulty about the children of divorced parents? The agreement in the contract would arrange how they were to be educated, and with whom they were to live, for how long, and so forth, down to the minutest details. Divorce, it must be repeated, need not part parents and children, though if such parting should become necessary (as it sometimes does without divorce), there would be real homes for the children to go to, preferable beyond all comparison to the houses of relatives or friends.

THE MOTHER SUPERSEDED?

Some day we shall look back with amazement at our folly in giving the raw material of society into ignorant hands, to be mangled and destroyed; some day a mother's affection will show itself, not in industrious self-sacrifice, which reduces her to a pulpy nonentity, feeble in body and mind, and generally ends in bringing her child to a similar condition, but in a resolve to take the full advantage of all that Science is busily providing for those who will accept her bounties. The mother will recognize at the same time that self-immolation is obsolete, even among Indian widows, and that, as a civilized human being, she is acting immorally when she voluntarily permits herself—a unit of society—to degenerate in mind or body.

When the hour strikes, concludes Mrs. Caird, when the conscience of women is redirected, and the aspect of her duty changes, the prophetic saying of Emerson will be at last understood—"We shall one day learn to supersede politics by education."

LONDON WASTE.

Some one has said that there is as much good food wasted daily in every house at the West-end as would supply the inhabitants of a house in the East-end. According to Lord Fortescue not only is this waste in the families, but also in the wholesale houses, and speaking at a public meeting at Exeter the other day the noble Earl said:—"When he went to see the Aylesbury Dairy arrangements in London he was horrified to hear that gallons and gallons of that most nutritious part of the milk—that which built up the fabric of flesh, and especially bone, in man and all animals—was being thrown down the sewers. There was a poor neighbourhood, whining and lamenting, but in which plenty of betting was going on, yet the 'slummers' would not take the trouble to carry away this buttermilk, although they were often invited to do so 'free, gratis for nothing.' The managers of the dairy had no room to store it, and any sourness in the atmosphere would have spoiled their products."

AN OUTLINE OF MR. GLADSTONE'S SPEECH.

AND HIS TELLING PERORATION.

The extraordinary scene at the great meeting in Bingley Hall last night is described elsewhere by our special correspondent. We have no space for more than the following brief summary of Mr. Gladstone's two hours' speech, and the peroration with which he concluded it:—

Mr. Gladstone, in reply to the resolution of confidence, denied that Home Rule was dead. The Irish people, he said, must and did resent an Administration which, while professing devotion to the law, never failed to manifest its contempt for the law when it was inconvenient for its purposes and aims. Having contrasted the law of combination, the law of public meeting, and the treatment of prisoners in England and Ireland, he pointed out that whereas in Scotland the crofters were enabled to obtain relief from their arrears of rent, in Ireland the power to deal with arrears was withheld, and the tenant was left at the mercy of the landlord. He held the Government to be responsible for any fatal consequences which might result from evictions. After describing the Mitchelstown incident as an instance of the manner in which the Government omitted to make proper inquiries, he accused them of shamefully upholding lawless conduct. While professing to be the champion of order, the Government indeed were endeavouring to make the sacred principles of law and order odious in the sight of every rational man who had the smallest spark of that love of constitutional freedom by which this country had become great. He accused the Dissentient Liberals of abandoning the traditions of the Liberal party in respect to Ireland, of not maintaining the pledges they gave at the last general election, and of resorting to the very worst practices of old Irish ascendancy—in endeavouring to set the different factions of the Irish people against one another. Alluding to the address of the Irish Nonconformist ministers to Lord Hartington and Lord Salisbury, Mr. Gladstone said that if local knowledge was to be the test of capacity to judge the Home Rule question the subscribers to the address were out of court. The right hon. gentleman's peroration should be given in full:—

"We have now got Ireland making a thoroughly Constitutional demand—demanding what is, in her own language, a subordinate Parliament, acknowledging in the fullest terms the supremacy of the Parliament of Westminster. How can you know that under all circumstances that moderation of demand will continue. I cannot understand what principle of justice, and still less, if possible, what principle of prudence, it is that induces many—I am glad to say, in my belief, the minority of the people of this country, but still a large minority—to persist in a policy of which the fruits have been unmitigated bitterness, mischief, disparagement, and dishonour. Ah! gentlemen, with what weapons is Ireland fighting this battle? She is not fighting it with the weapons of menace, with a threat of separation, with Fenian outbreaks, with the extension of secret societies Happily those ideas have gone away into a distance undefined. She is fighting the contest with the weapons of confidence and of affection—of confidence in the powerful party by whose irrevocable decision she knows she is supported, and of affection towards the people of England. May I tell you an incident that will not occupy you two minutes in proof of what I say. In the county, I think, of Limerick, not very many days ago, an Englishman was addressing a crowd of Irish Nationalists on the subject of Home Rule. His carriage, or his train, whichever it was, was just going to depart. Some one cried out 'God Save Ireland,' and there was a loud burst of cheering. The train went away, the cheering subsided. Another voice from the crowd was raised, and shouted 'And God save England,' and cheers louder still, in the language of Shakspeare, 'made the welkin ring again, and fetch shrill echoes from the hollow earth.' These cheers were the genuine expression of the sentiment of the country. They, our opponents, teach you to rely on the use of this deserted and enfeebled and superannuated weapon of coercion. We teach you to rely upon Irish affection and goodwill. We teach you not to speculate on the formation of that sentiment. We show you that it is formed already—it is in full force; it is ready to burst forth from every Irish heart, and from every Irish voice. We only beseech you by resolute persistence in that policy you have adopted to foster, to cherish, to consolidate that sentiment, and so to act that in space it shall spread from the north of Ireland to the south, and from the west of Ireland to the east, and in time it shall extend and endure from this present date until the last of the years and the last of the centuries that may still be reserved in the counsels of Providence to work out the destinies of mankind." (Cheers, which lasted ten minutes.)

THE "PROFESSOR" FOR A PENNY.

The latest penny novelty of the kerbstone and gutter men, is a clever little toy made of Japanese paper and thread. The paper is cut into the form of a parachute, brought together by the thread, while from the centre runs a longer thread, in the loop at the bottom of which swings a wooden Baldwin. The toy works, too. You throw it up in the air, and as it falls through space it expands, and the "Perfessor" reaches the ground most gracefully.

TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

TO-DAY.

Princess Christian opens Bazaar in aid of Queensland-road Mission Hall, Holloway Hall.
Society of Telegraph Engineers, 25, Great George-street, 8.
Royal Victoria Hall—Ballad Concerts.
Philological School Club (Social), Marylebone, 8.
City Temple Free Concert, 7.30.
"The Creation," Marylebone Church, 8.
Lectures.—Mr. G. Simons on "Modelling and Sculpture," at Arts and Crafts Exhibition; Miss Agnes Ward on "The History of Education," Kensington High School for Girls; Mr. W. Roston Bourke on "Technical Education," North Islington Central Liberal Club, 8; Mr. Sampson Morgan on "Allotments," St. Pancras Reform Club, 8.30; Dean of Exeter on "Geometry," Gresham College, Basinghall-street, 6; E. J. Morton on "Spectrum Analysis," Dulwich College, 8; S. Biggis on "Politics," Kilburn Liberal Club, 8.30; G. W. Foote on "London and its Landlords," Marylebone Radical Club, 8.30; A. H. Pelham on "Land Question," Central Finsbury Radical Club, 8.30; G. Talbot on "Macaulay," Battersea Liberal Association, 8.30.

TO-MORROW.

Lord Mayor's Show.
Balloon Society—Dr. W. O. Perkins on "The Canadian Fisheries Treaty," St. James's Hall, 8.
School Board Election, Chelsea Division—Addresses by Mrs. Webster, Mr. Revell, West London Tabernacle Lecture Hall, 8.30.
International Musical Society, St. James's Hall, 8.
New Shakespeare Society, University College, 8.
Doll Show in aid of Hospital for Sick Children Great Ormond-street.
Miss J. E. Harrison on "Monuments of Ancient Athens," South Kensington Museum, 5.15.

SIR MORELL MACKENZIE writes about the Soden Mineral Pastilles:—"I regard them as extremely valuable in obstinate Catarrhal Affections of the Throat. They are especially beneficial to Catarrhal Diseases of the Air Passages. I frequently found them of great service in the cases of singers and public speakers." Acknowledged by the Medical Profession the best remedy for Throat Irritation, Coughs, Bronchitis, and Asthma. Of all Chemists, 1s. 1½d., or 15 stamps, from 20, Dyer's-buildings, Holborn, E.C.

THE HOUSE AT ITS ACCOUNTS.

BY A SPECTATOR.

ALL the afternoon yesterday the House of Commons was engaged like the sovereign in a certain familiar poem, which tells how—

The king was in the counting-house
Counting out his money.

The Civil Service Estimates were subjected to some Radical scrutiny, and several suggestions for overhauling and whittling down the House's house-keeping accounts were received by Mr. Jackson and his fellow-officials in a becoming spirit of docility. It was all very right and proper, but it was not interesting.

The subject of the Zanzibar slave trade was echoed from the Upper House by a question of Mr. Hanbury's. No one can regret the absence of the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs when it gives Mr. Smith an opportunity for such an elucidation of the English language as was vouch-safed us in this case. The Government are not going to undertake any operations on land, said Mr. Smith. How about Lake Nyassa? asked Dr. Clark. Whereon Mr. Smith seemed to explain that everything is on land which is not actually, like Mr. Smith on this occasion, at sea. Lakes and rivers, for instance, count as *terra firma;* and that being so, there will be no operations on lakes and rivers. It is all very well for land-lubbers like Dr. Clark to regard as water all that is not dry land, but nothing short of mid-ocean will satisfy the definition of a salt like the quondam ruler of the Queen's Navee. Mr. Smith seemed, in fact, to be under a delusion not less radical than that of the

Old man in a boat
Who said, "I'm afloat! I'm afloat!"

—when, as all who know their Nonsense Book are aware, the deluded ancient was high and dry ashore.

Mr. Molloy denied that the investigation of public records at the Record Office came down to within a century of the present time. They do not, he said, go farther than the fourteenth century, whereas Germany and France have brought theirs up to the end of the first Napoleonic period. Mr. Conybeare, whose suspicions were endorsed by Mr. Hunter, accounted for the records not having yet emerged from the Dark Ages by the suggestion that the aristocracy were afraid of people getting to know of the disreputable way in which their ancestors had behaved in founding the family fortunes. A certain descendant of Marlborough was not in the House at the time: so Lord Randolph's withers were unwrung.

Mr. Labouchere moved to reduce the stationery vote. He complained that members were smothered under their privilege of having Blue-books, and such like stuff, sent to them, and hoped, by the mere abatement of this nuisance to save £25,000 a year. But the most striking thing was said by Mr. Bartley, who stated that on the average a member of the House received something like 2 cwt. of Blue-books in a year, and to attempt to read them would take one about six hours a day for about 250 days in the year! Fancy 2 cwt. of Blue-books—the imagination recoils at the thought! "Rubbish may be shot here" should be written over the portals of every M.P. And, fancy—(really Mr. Bartley should not throw out these appalling conceptions in a moment of levity)—only fancy *a man sitting down to read* this pile of intolerable dulness and dust six hours a day solid for the better part of a year!

After that, anything else that can be said would be bathos. The House felt it, and presently adjourned.

THE INFLUENCE OF WOMEN IN JOURNALISM.

Miss Frances Power Cobbe, as "an old woman journalist," sends a sensible and interesting paper on "Journalism as a profession for Women" to the second number of Miss Henrietta Muller's *Woman's Penny Paper*. Two or three women, she thinks, on the staff of every newspaper, would secure "a larger infusion of womanly conscientiousness, tenderness, and purity of feeling into the morning and evening draughts of literature." It would be interesting to know how many newspapers have tried the experiment and what have been the results in "conscientiousness, tenderness, and purity."

A "SNATCH PHOTOGRAPH" OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

A lady correspondent, who was at Leipzig during the Emperor's visit, sends the following unflattering description of the Kaiser:—"During the ceremonies I stood exactly opposite to his Majesty for a whole hour, and had a capital view of him. He looked pale and haggard, has fair hair and moustache. *The arm* he carried as he always does, and it seems as if it were quite stiff, for he never moves it; his legs are decidedly knock-kneed, he is not tall, and not robust—on the contrary, he is slightly built. He seemed nice, on the whole. People cried 'Hoch!' but it did not sound enthusiastic to me: English throats give out cheers differently. The Kaiser did not appear to know what to do, and altogether it was a curious sort of affair. His Majesty only remained three hours in the city."

LORD STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE AND THE TZAR NICHOLAS.

"Lord Stratford de Redcliffe," writes a Russian correspondent, "would have vehemently denied the authenticity of the story which you published the other day on the authority of an English nobleman. So far from his having vowed to avenge his personal wrongs on the Emperor Nicholas by bringing about a war with Russia, he personally assured me not long before his death that the Emperor had been utterly mistaken in regarding him as an enemy; and that he had been in reality an earnest friend of Russia." No doubt. Lord Stratford thought so in his old age. "'Tis distance lends enchantment to the view." The fact is, however, as we stated it.

TO-NIGHT'S ENTERTAINMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL DRURY LANE.

(AUGUSTUS HARRIS, Lessee and Manager.)

EVERY EVENING, at 7.30, THE ARMADA.

SATURDAY NEXT, at 1.30.

Winifred Emery, Edith Bruce, Kate James, Ada Neilson, and Maud Milton; Leonard Boyne, Lady Lablache, Edward Gardiner, Victor Stevens, A. Beaumont, Henry Loraine, S. Dawson, Mervin Dukas, Stanislaus Calhaem, B. Robins, F. Dobell, Basil West, W. Uridge, F. Harrison, U. Winter, Fitz Davis, W. S. Parkes, H. Denvil, F. Thomas, F. Collings, and Harry Nicholls.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

(Sole Lessee, Mr. HENRY IRVING.)

Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD.

EVERY EVENING, at 8.45, PRINCE KARL. Mr. RICHARD MANSFIELD as PRINCE KARL (his original character). Preceded at 8 by ALWAYS INTENDED.

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(Lessee and Manager, Mr. H. BEERBOHM TREE.)

TO-NIGHT at 8.30 precisely, the new original Drama, by Mr. HADDON CHAMBERS, entitled "CAPTAIN SWIFT." Mr. Tree, Mr. Macklin, Mr. Kemble, Mr. Fuller Mellish, Mr. Allan, Mr. Harwood, Mr. Harrison, and Mr. Brookfield; Lady Monckton, Miss Rose Leclercq, Miss Cudmore, and Mrs. Tree. Preceded, at 7.50, by THAT DREADFUL DOCTOR. Doors open at 7.30. Box-office open daily, 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE on SATURDAY NEXT, November 10, and EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30

CRITERION THEATRE.

(Lessee and Manager, Mr. CHARLES WYNDHAM.)

BETSY, EVERY EVENING, at 9 with the original cast. Preceded by, at 8.10, THE DOWAGER. Doors open at 7.45. Stage and Auditorium Lighted entirely by Electricity. N.B.—BETSY MATINEE on SATURDAY NEXT, at 3. Doors open at 2.30.

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THIS EVENING, at 8.30, THE DEAN'S DAUGHTER. Misses Caroline Hill, Emily Cross, A. Dairolles, M. Barton, and Olga Nethersole; Messrs. Lewis Waller, J. Beauchamp, E. Sass, Aynesworth, Newall, Fleer, Dodsworth, Trent, Dixon, Montazu, Nutcombe Gould, and Rutland Barrington. At 7.45, A PATRON SAINT. Misses Hermon, Leyshon, Mildmay.

VAUDEVILLE THEATRE.

(Mr. THOMAS THORNE, Sole Lessee and Manager.)

THIS EVENING at 8.30, JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART. 199th Time. Preceded at 7.45 by THE BROTHERS. Mr. Thomas Thorne; Messrs. William Rignold, Fred Thorne, Cyril Maude, J. S. Blythe, Scott Buist, F. Grove, Frank Gillmore, and Mr. H. B. Conway; Mesdames Kate Rorke, Gladys Homfrey, M. A. Giffard, Banister, B. Harrison, R. McNeill, Bowman, Adlercron, G. Arnold, Maunders, &c. MATINEE of JOSEPH'S SWEETHEART, EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

(A. and S. GATTI, Sole Proprietors and Managers.)

THIS EVENING, at Eight, THE UNION JACK. 99th Time. Mr. William Terriss; Messrs. C. Cartwright, J. D. Beveridge, J. L. Shine, L. Cautley, D. Somers, H. Russell, &c.; Miss Millward; Mesdames Dorothy Dene, Louise Brandon, D. Drummond, E. Bufton, and Clara Jecks. At 7.15, THE LOTTERY TICKET.

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GAIETY THEATRE.

THIS EVENING, at 7.40, LOT 49, and at 8.30, FAUST UP TO DATE. Miss Florence St. John, Miss Fanny Robina, Miss Jenny M'Nulty, Miss Lilian Price, Miss E. Broughton, Miss M. Jones, Miss F. Levey, Miss A. Young, Miss E. Greville, Miss M. Love; Mr. E. J. Lonnen, Mr. H. Parker, Mr. W. Lonnen, and Mr. George Stone.

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(Lessee and Manager, Mr. JOHN LART.)

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THIS EVENING, at 8.15, the successful Comic Opera, CARINA. Mesdames Camilla D'Arville, Findlay, Ada Dorée, Jessica Dene, Wilmot, Murray, and Alice Lethbridge; Messrs. Durward Lely, G. H. Snazelle, E. D. Ward, W. Guise, Eric Thorne, H. Halley, and Charles Collette. At 7.40 THE BLACKSMITH'S DAUGHTER. Doors open at 7.15. Box-office open from 10 till 5. MORNING PERFORMANCE of CARINA SATURDAY NEXT, and EVERY SATURDAY. Doors open at 2 o'clock, commence at 2.30. SPECIAL MATINEE of CARINA WEDNESDAY NEXT, at 2.30. Doors open at 2. Acting Manager, DOUGLAS COX.

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(Manager, Mr. H. WATKIN.)

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SAVOY.—Proprietor and Manager, Mr. R. D'OYLY CARTE.—TO-NIGHT, at 8.15, the New and Original Opera, in Two Acts, by W. S. GILBERT and ARTHUR SULLIVAN, entitled THE YEOMEN OF THE GUARD; or, THE MERRYMAN AND HIS MAID. Preceded at 7.20 by MRS. JARRAMIE'S GENIE. Doors open at 7.0.

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PRINCE OF WALES'.—DOROTHY.—LAST SIX WEEKS at THIS THEATRE, previous to its transfer to the LYRIC THEATRE.

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October, 1888. ADRIAN HOPE, Secretary.

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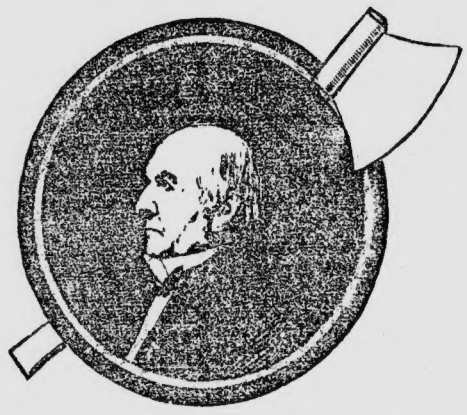

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DIVIDENDS paid half-yearly through the post.

For forms of application apply to
W. H. MAYERS, Secretary.

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STOCKS AND SHARES.—Large profits quickly made by investing £10 upwards under a thoroughly reliable system, tested successfully for 7 years. Full details in Explanatory Book (8th edit.) sent post free.—Address: GEO. EVANS and Co., Stockbrokers 24, Queen Victoria-st., London, E.C.

THE SUBSCRIPTION LIST WILL BE CLOSED ON OR BEFORE SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1888.

The Smyrna and Cassaba Railway Company (Limited).

ISSUE of £500,000 £5 PER CENT. REDEEMABLE MORTGAGE DEBENTURES. In Debentures to Bearer of £100 each, redeemable at par within forty years by an accumulative Sinking Fund of 1 per cent. per annum, operating by annual drawings. The first drawing will take place in July, 1891, and the Debentures then drawn will be payable on the 1st of October, 1891. These Debentures are secured as a first charge on the Extension of the Railway from Magnesia to Soma, and also (subject to the outstanding Debentures of the Company) upon the existing Railway and undertaking of the Company. Interest on the instalments will be paid at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum, and interest Coupons, payable on the 1st April and 1st October, 1889, will be attached to the Scrip Certificates. When all the instalments are paid the Scrip will be exchanged for the Debentures, with interest Coupons attached, payable on the 1st April and 1st October in each year. Issue price £98 per £100 Debenture, payable as follows:—

£5	per cent.	on Application.
20	,,	on Allotment.
20	,,	on the 21st January, 1889.
20	,,	on the 21st May, 1889.
20	,,	on the 21st August, 1889.
13	,,	on the 1st October, 1889.
£98		

Payment in full can be made under discount at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on any date on which an instalment is payable.

DIRECTORS.

William Clarence Watson, Esq., Chairman.
Thos Hardwicke Cowie, Esq., Q.C., Deputy Chairman.
James Hemmerde, Esq. | Ottiwell C. Waterfield, Esq.
Charles Albert Winter, Esq.

BANKERS.—The Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, London.

SOLICITORS.—Messrs. Bircham and Co., 50, Old Broad-street, London.

AUDITOR.—Thomas A. Welton, Esq. (of Messrs. Quilter, Welton, and Co.).

GENERAL MANAGER AND CHIEF ENGINEER.—Henry Kemp, Esq., M.I.C.E.

SECRETARY AND OFFICES.—Richard Pearce, Esq., 7, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C.

The SMYRNA and CASSABA RAILWAY COMPANY (Limited) offer for public subscription the above-mentioned Debentures for £500,000, which have been created in pursuance of a resolution passed at an extraordinary general meeting of the Shareholders, held on the 22nd October, 1888. The proceeds of the Loan are required for the construction and equipment of a branch line or extension from Magnesia to Soma, a distance of about 92 kilometres (57½ miles) through a fertile and well-populated district to the north of the main line, and for doubling a portion of the existing main line, increasing the station and warehouse and traffic accommodation at Smyrna, and largely adding to the rolling stock required to meet the increase of traffic, and for other purposes of the Company. The right to construct this line is granted to the Company by the Imperial Ottoman Government under the Convention of the 16-28th May, 1888.

The new line (the plans of which have been approved by the Government) will be constructed departmentally by the Company, and can, it is stated by the general manager, be completed and open for traffic well within the two years allowed by the Convention.

The Company's existing railway comprises 108 miles open and working, commencing at Smyrna and extending into the interior as far as Alascheir; the 57½ miles now to be constructed will increase the Company's system to 165½ miles.

The Interest on the Debentures now issued will, during construction, be charged to the cost of the line, and is included in the estimates.

The average net earnings of the existing railway for the last five years ending the 30th June, 1888, have been £72,353 per annum, and the increased net revenue from the new line is estimated at £45,000 per annum, making a total of £117,353 per annum; whilst the amount required for the whole debenture charges, including the present issue, is only £63,000 per annum.

The Share Capital of the Company is £518,740, composed of £393,740 in Ordinary Shares, and £125,000 in Seven per Cent. Preference Shares. The existing Debenture debt is £538,600 Five per Cent. First Mortgage Debentures, being the unredeemed balance of £550,000 issued in 1885.

By the provisions of the Conventions of the 16-28th October, 1885, and the 16-28th May, 1888, the Imperial Ottoman Government has the right to take the working of the line into its own hands at any time after the 13th March, 1891, on giving one year's previous notice to the Company; this right is, however, conditional on the Government having previously paid to the Company in cash and in their entirety all its debts to the Company, which will include the amount of the existing Debentures and of the present issue.

The conditions of the Debentures and the Conventions with the Imperial Ottoman Government, and the Memorandum and Articles of Association of the Company and the Form of the Debentures, can be seen at the Offices of the Solicitors to the Company.

Scrip Certificates, with interest Coupons attached, will be issued in exchange for the Allotment Letters and Banker's Receipts after payment of the amount due on allotment.

Application should be made on the form accompanying the Prospectus, and lodged, with a deposit of £5 per cent. on the amount applied for, at the Company's Bankers, the Alliance Bank (Limited), Bartholomew-lane, London.

In default of payment of the respective instalments at their due dates all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.

In case no allotment is made to an applicant, the deposit will be returned in full; should a smaller sum be allotted than that applied for, the surplus will be appropriated towards the amount payable on allotment.

Prospectuses and forms of application can be obtained at the offices of the Company, 7, Great Winchester-street, London, E.C., and at the Company's bankers.

November 6, 1888.

The SUBSCRIPTION LIST OPENED on TUESDAY, the 6th, and will CLOSE on or before FRIDAY, the 9th instant.

CROMPTON & CO.

(LIMITED).

Capital £140,000, in 28,000 Shares of £5 each.

Consisting of 20,000 Preference and 8,000 Ordinary Shares.

ISSUE of 20,000 PREFERENCE SHARES, entitled to a cumulative preference dividend of 7 per cent. per annum, and to half of the surplus profits after an amount has been paid on the ordinary shares equal to the sum paid to the preference shareholders; also to priority in the distribution of assets. Payable—10s. per share on application, 20s. per share on allotment, and the balance in calls of not more than 25s. per share, and at not less intervals than two months. Shareholders desiring to pay up in full at once are at liberty to do so, and will be allowed interest at £4 per cent. per annum on sums thus paid in advance. About one-half of the preference capital has already been privately subscribed by the directors and their friends.

Directors.

The Right Honourable the Viscount TORRINGTON, Yotes Court, Maidstone (Chairman).
Sir CHARLES GRANT, K.C.S.I., 5, Hyde Park-place, W.
R. E. CROMPTON, Esq., 23, Porchester-gardens, London, W. } Joint Managing
J. F. ALBRIGHT, Esq., Savernake Lodge, Chelmsford. } Directors.

Bankers.—Messrs. BARCLAY, BEVAN, TRITTON, and CO., 54, Lombard-street, London; Messrs. SPARROW, TUFNELL, and CO., Chelmsford.

Solicitors.—Messrs. ASHURST, MORRIS, CRISP, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Brokers.—Messrs. JOHN TAYLOR and CO., 5, Tokenhouse-yard, London, E.C.

Auditors.—Messrs. DUNCAN, BRYCE, and CO., Chartered Accountants, 41, Coleman-street, London, E.C.

Secretary.—F. R. REEVES, Esq.

Offices.—Mansion House-buildings, London, E.C.

PROSPECTUS.

This company has been formed to acquire the business, freehold premises, plant, stock, and goodwill of the well-known firm of R. E. Crompton and Co., Electric Light Engineers, Chelmsford and London.

Messrs Crompton and Co. have from the beginning of the electric light movement taken a prominent part in the manufacture and installation of lighting plant, and have established a reputation for satisfactory work.

As will be seen from the figures given in the accountants' certificate, the business has grown considerably during the last few years, the orders now on hand, together with those in negotiation, are of such magnitude as to make it a matter of necessity that additional capital should be provided. It is in order to enable this capital to be subscribed under the protection of limited liability that the undertaking has been converted into a public company.

There are many signs that the electric light movement is entering on the final and permanent stage of recognition as a commercial necessity. In all parts of the world the supply of electricity, both for lighting and power, is becoming a settled business, and companies similar to the gas companies are being started for the supply from central stations. In the United States there are many such companies paying steady dividends. On the Continent, and even in England, in spite of the Electric Lighting Act of 1882, a considerable number have been formed, several of which are understood to be already doing a large business, and now that the Electric Lighting Amendment Act has been passed an enormous impetus has certainly been given to the business in this country. The machinery and plant for these supply companies must be obtained from construction firms, like Crompton and Co., which will stand in the same relation to them as the Telegraph Construction Company to the cable companies.

In addition there is the wide field afforded by the lighting of passenger steamers and war vessels, and the fact that no theatre, manufactory, or large public building is now considered complete without an equipment of electric lighting machinery.

Transmission of energy by means of electric motors for tramways, railways, lifts, and general distribution of power is now attracting great attention, and the business of constructing machinery for this branch of engineering is likely to be equal in value to that for electric lighting.

The freehold premises, known as the Arc Works, Chelmsford, cover three acres of ground, on which have been erected buildings and appliances for 600 workmen. These consist of the usual engineering workshops, with machine tools of all descriptions, foundry, smiths' and carpenters' shops, dynamo-winding department, testing rooms, &c.; also two private dwelling-houses. The premises have been valued by Mr. John Slater, F.R.I.B.A., and the whole of the plant by Messrs. Wheatley, Kirk, Price, Goulty, and Co., who certify that they are in perfect working order, the majority of the tools being of the most modern and approved type. In carrying on the works the vendors make use of numerous and important patents. All their beneficial interest in these patents, so far as they are able to transfer it, is included in the purchase, and will be made over to the company accordingly.

The business of Messrs. Crompton and Co. has always made satisfactory profits even during the recent depression in trade. Their books have been thoroughly examined by Messrs. Duncan, Bryce, and Co. Chartered Accountants, who certify that the profit for the five and three-quarter years ending 31st March, 1888, has amounted to £40,029, being an average of £6,969 per annum, and that the balance-sheet for the last nine months of that period shows a net profit of £8,912. Since this certificate was prepared it has been ascertained that the amounts therein set aside to provide for bad and doubtful debts and completion of work in hand were not sufficient. The consequence is to reduce the profit for the last nine months, but the effect of this on the average profits for the six years is immaterial. It does not diminish the assets acquired by the Company; the deficiency falls on the vendors alone.

The progress of the business is shown by the following figures of turn over and gross profit in each year since 1882:—

	Turn over.	Gross Profit.
1883—June 30th	£35,877 19 3	£11,946 14 11
1884—June 30th	36,876 4 3	17,774 7 3
1885—June 30th	39,551 10 4	16,174 0 1
1886—June 30th	62,738 8 5	16,823 0 10
1887—June 30th	49,933 9 5	13,510 11 10
1888—March 31st (9 months) equal per annum to ..	70,041 5 8	22,602 5 4

The very important recent development of the business in the direction of new agencies, and more especially colonial agencies, upon the establishment of which a considerable amount of time and capital have been already expended, is likely to considerably increase the profits in future.

Apart, however, from these prospective profits, this issue of preference capital is more than sufficiently covered by the profits at present being earned, as these are largely in excess of the amount necessary for the full 7 per cent. dividend.

The vendors have agreed to become managing directors of the Company for a term of seven years, but the remuneration for such special services will only be payable after the above dividend on the preference capital. Their chief holding being in ordinary shares, it is evident that their confidence in the future earnings is complete.

The price to be paid to Messrs. R. E. Crompton and Co. is £50,000 in cash and preference shares, and the ordinary shares issued as fully paid up. The Company enter into possession of the business as a going concern as from the 31st March last, up to which date all liabilities and outgoings will be discharged by the vendors, who also undertake to pay the preliminary expenses of the formation of the Company.

The vendors are interested in an establishment in Wales for the manufacture of accumulators, apart from their business at Chelmsford. This manufactory and the patents there used are not included in the assets purchased by the Company. The vendors have entered into an agreement for a period of five years, to supply these accumulators to the Company, giving them a special preferential discount.

The Companies Act, 1867, section 38, requires that the Prospectus shall set out the dates and names of the parties to any contract entered into by the Company, or the promoters, directors, or trustees thereof, before the issue of such Prospectus. Messrs. Crompton and Co. have, of course, entered into very numerous trade contracts, of which it would be practically impossible to give the particulars mentioned in the Act. They have also entered into agreements with third parties relative to the subscription of the capital. Every applicant must, therefore, renounce the right to a specification of the dates and names of the parties to such contracts, except a contract between Messrs. R. E. Crompton and Co. of the one part, and Francis Robinson Reeves, for and on behalf of the Company, of the other part, dated the 16th of July, 1888.

This contract, together with the memorandum and articles of association, and the accountants' certificate, may be seen at the offices of the Company's Solicitors, Messrs. Ashurst, Morris, Crisp, and Co., 6, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

Application will be made in due course for a Stock Exchange settlement and quotation.

Prospectuses and forms of application for shares can be had at the offices of the Company, of the solicitors, and of the bankers and brokers.

6th November, 1888.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.

EXTRAORDINARY RESULTS.

The profits paid this year in cash by the SUN LIFE OFFICE have been exceptionally large, surpassing those hitherto given, and for which the Society has been so justly noted, and averaged 196 p.c. of the annual premium (nearly two premiums), payable in cash.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

The above Extraordinary Results prove that a WITH PROFIT POLICY opened with the SUN LIFE OFFICE can be had at considerably LESS THAN COST PRICE.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES granted on favourable terms With and Without Profits.—Obtain and read the New Edition of the Society's Prospectus.

JOHN G. PRIESTLEY, } Joint Actuaries.
HARRIS C. L. SAUNDERS, }

BOUILLON FLEET.

THE NEW BEEF TEA.

GUARANTEED from PURE BEEF ONLY. With milk a fine drink for breakfast. For Soups, Gravies, and General Use in households, see pamphlet, "Bouillon Fleet and its Uses." Ask your dealer for it, or write to the Proprietors.

BOUILLON FLEET.—The New Beef Tea.

Free from fat. Easily Digested, HIGHLY STIMULATING, NUTRITIOUS, and Palatable: a cup of delicious Beef Tea prepared instantaneously (by adding boiling water to a dessert-spoonful of BOUILLON FLEET, at a cost of less than 2d.). A GOOD MORNING DRAUGHT.

AN EXCELLENT NIGHT CAP. Try it against any other Beef Tea now offered, and when you have convinced yourself of its superiority insist on having FLEET'S. Served in cups and for sale at all Clubs, Hotels, Bars, Grocers, Chemists, Confectioners, &c.—Bottles, 2s. 3d., 1s. 3d., and 6d., and of FLEET and CO., CAMBERWELL, or 1, FENCHURCH AVENUE, LONDON.

☞ SAMPLE (gratis, carriage paid), and NAME of NEAREST RETAILER, sent on RECEIPT of REQUEST to ANY ONE in TOWN or COUNTRY.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BOILING WATER OR MILK.

Now ready (Sixpence), New Series, No. 65.

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for NOVEMBER,

containing "FRENCH JANET," Chaps. 7-9. "NOT UNDERSTANDED OF THE PEOPLE." "A COACH DRIVE AT THE LAKES." (Concluded.) "NOTES BY A NATURALIST; an Autumn Ramble in Surrey," and "A LIFE'S MORNING," by the Author of "Demos," "Thyrza," &c., Chaps. 21-23, &c., &c.

London: SMITH, ELDER and CO., 15, Waterloo-place.

The QUEEN and the TYPEWRITER.

During the recent Royal Visit to the Glasgow Exhibition, her Majesty evinced considerable interest in the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER, as exhibited by the Proprietors and Manufacturers, *Messrs. WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, and BENEDICT, Gracechurch-street, London, E.C.* Her Majesty and most of the Royal suite honoured the operator by having special slips written on the machine for their benefit, which they carried away as souvenirs.

At the recent speed contest for the championship of the world the Gold Medal was awarded to Miss Orr, who wrote on the REMINGTON STANDARD TYPEWRITER 987 words (exclusive of errors) in ten minutes, an average of about 99 words per minute. For full particulars of the Remington Standard Typewriter, THE CHAMPION OF THE WORLD, ADDRESS,

WYCKOFF, SEAMANS, & BENEDICT, 100, Gracechurch-street, E.C.

DR. DUNBAR'S ALKARAM —or, ANTI-CATARRH SMELLING BOTTLE—the only cure for Hay-fever and Colds by Inhalation. Of all Chemists, 2s. 9d. a bottle. Recommended by the first Physicians and the Medical Papers.

ALKARAM.

Printed and Published by RICHARD LAMBERT, at the Office, 2, Northumberland-street, Strand, in the Parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields.—THURSDAY, November 8, 1888.